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HOOVERBOARD LAYS PLAN TO BOND RELIEF

$20,000,000 Fund, Backed by Debentures, Sought to Lend Farmers

COMMITTEE DECIDES CREDIT DIREST NEED

Hopes to Form Lending Corporations to Handle Loans Where Banks Refuse

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Finance is the most immediate need of farmers whose crops the drought has dried up, it was agreed by the National Drought Committee at its first meeting here.

Banker members of state and county committees have been asked to come to Washington Aug. 26 to meet with federal agencies and discuss plans for a $20,000,000 system of credit corporations which it is proposed to set up in drought-affected areas to lend money to the farmers.

These corporations, according to preliminary plans discussed by the national committee, will lend money where local banks refuse to do it. They will work in conjunction with the 12 intermediate credit banks and will be backed by a flotation of debentures.

In addition, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that the Department of Agriculture has $800,000 out of a $6,000,000 seed loan appropriation left. States in which this money can be allotted are fixed by law. The drought-stricken states eligible to receive these seed loans are Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Montana. Loans of this kind will be made in these states as far as the money holds out, Mr. Hyde said. They are secured by a 6 per cent lien on crops.

The credit corporations when set up will lend money not only for seed buying, but for any agricultural purpose. One of the principal needs for immediate money is moving cattle, Secretary Hyde said. Thus far, there have been few reports of cattle transportation out of the drought areas, though it is known that in Montana and some other sections there is an urgent need to get live stock to more moist areas to save them. Indications are that farmers have not the money even to pay the reduced rail rates.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, a member of the national committee, reported that the Red Cross has received thus far only a few isolated requests for aid. According to Mr. Payne, government loans at the time of the Mississippi flood disaster in 1927, totaled $5,000,000. If rough estimates made by Mr. Hyde that the proposed credit system for drought relief will be ready to give out some $20,000,000, it will mean that the Federal Government is offering drought-stricken farmers four times as much financial aid as it gave Mississippi flood victims two years ago. The American Red Cross, however, according to Mr. Payne,

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League Committee on Social Problem Discusses Method

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GENEVA—The committee for inquiry into traffic in women and children in eastern countries, appointed by the League of Nations Council last May, held its first meeting here Aug. 21 under the chairmanship of E. Regnault, French representative, to discuss methods by which the inquiry shall be conducted.

The inquiry is being undertaken with the help of a gift of $125,000 from the social hygiene bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation, and will be conducted by three traveling commissioners headed by Dr. Bascom Johnson, American Assessor of the League of Nations committee of women and children, which conducted a previous inquiry in South America. The committee decided at its first meeting to hold subsequent sittings in private, as plans to be followed must be kept secret if the inquiries are to give the fullest results.

The inquiry will bear upon main routes of international traffic in the East, towns, ports and territories apt to be used by traffickers, whether owing to geographical situation or other circumstances, and special conditions and needs of different countries regarding suppression of traffic, with particular attention to national legislation and international obligations. Methods on which the inquiry is to be conducted and the itinerary also have to be fixed.

The committee includes three women members, one of whom is Miss Grace Abbott, American Department of Labor technical adviser to the League committee on women and children. It appeared from the opening discussion that three points of special interest are, the Dutch East Indies, the Malay Archipelago and Hong Kong.

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'Largest Watermelon' on Way to Hoover

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Savannah, Ga.

PRESIDENT HOOVER will be the recipient of what the producer believes to be the largest watermelon ever grown in the United States.

The melon now is en route to the President from E. T. Clements of Sandersville, Ga., and weighs 128 pounds.

League Future in Debate as Conclave Nears

French Plan Strong Delegation to Assembly in View of Proposed Changes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French Government attaches exceptional importance to the nomination of its representatives to next month's session of the League of Nations, which, although affected by the German elections, will have particular interest for Europe in that M. Briand's scheme for a European federation will be discussed.

It was felt in many quarters that the composition of the delegation required stiffening. There was a campaign against the inclusion of delegates of Liberal tendencies, who were chosen when the Radicals were more predominant, and the parties on the Right, which support M. Tardieu, asked that they should furnish delegates. International conditions seem to call for a cautious attitude. While the relations with Italy are easier, German pronouncements have caused a certain misgiving. Moreover, the demand for revision of the treaties which, whether relevant or not to the Briand questionnaire, has been raised suggests that France must show prudence.

Indeed, it was mistakenly reported though immediately denied, that M. Tardieu, as Prime Minister, would be the chief French representative. France has been well served by M. Briand and it would certainly be inopportune to weaken in any way his effective control at Geneva in present circumstances.

A peculiar situation has arisen and the future of the League is much debated by those interested in international affairs. At Geneva there has been established a powerful bureaucracy. The word bureaucracy does not necessarily carry unpleasant connotations. On the contrary, the permanent officials of all nations at Geneva have by their special contacts acquired an international outlook and do not refer everything to their national interests. They are first and last Leaguers. Occasionally the existence of such a bureaucracy causes discontent among those who are still essentially national representatives.

But on the other hand it is charged that this or that nation is dominant in the Secretariat and the eventuality of Sir Eric Drummond's resignation as head arouses considerable speculation as to what would be the nationality of his successor. Opinions differ on the possible reorganization of the permanent staff if satisfaction is to be given to all members.

The question is perhaps complicated, but there is a suggestion that there should be a separate secretariat for the proposed European federation.

The Italian memorandum containing observations on the report of the Commission of Thirteen, appointed to review the constitution of the Secretariat, is naturally commented upon. That commission set forth majority and minority views. The majority advised that the general direction should be left to the chief secretary and his deputy and that the Secretariat should

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WALKER INQUIRY IS DEMANDED BY G. O. P. ALDERMAN

Roosevelt Asked to Include Mayor's Office in Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An investigation of the office of Mayor James J. Walker is demanded of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter addressed to him by Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d., Republican minority leader of the Board of Aldermen, made public here on Aug. 21.

Mr. Baldwin charged that the mayor's office was "the root of the evil" which brought about the present inquiry into the George F. Ewald case and the magistrates' courts generally. He laid at the door of the mayor's office a long list of alleged acts and held that the inquiry ordered into the Ewald case will not be a success unless the office of the mayor is included.

Mr. Baldwin declared that if the Governor failed to include the mayor's office in the inquiry, Mr. Roosevelt will "cast suspicion on the State's chief executive of being a party to a sinister situation." He charged that Mayor Walker failed to take any action in cases of alleged irregularities within the departments of his government until action had been forced on him through "the accidental exposure of conditions that made it imperative for him to act."

"I had hoped," Mr. Baldwin wrote, "that the present city administration would be sufficiently keen about its twice-told campaign pledges to act on its own initiative—or at least to act where weakness and sinister situations weaken its own ranks.

Indifference Charged

"The complete indifference of Mayor Walker to each and every scandalous situation brought to his attention, however, and his refusal to act in any way to correct the evils until literally compelled to do so by situations beyond his control, and the fact that when he has acted it has been only to postpone any corrective measures by appointing committees on paper, leads me finally to write to you and urge you not to confine your interests in the citizens of New York to the Ewald case."

Among the items listed by Alderman Baldwin are: The "Queens sewer scandal; the dishonest budget; the salary grab of the head of the Board of Estimate, and the heads of departments; the long delay in relief to un-

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Canada Summons Emergency Parley on Unemployment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Representatives of Provincial Governments, industrial and agricultural bodies, met here Aug. 21 in emergency conference of the Employment Service Council of Canada to seek solution of unemployment.

The Department of Labor has been making a survey of the unemployed in the Dominion. Unofficial reports place the number at 250,000. The latest report of unemployed in the trade unions is only 10 per cent in a membership of 198,500, indicating that the unskilled laborer or the white-collar employee constitutes a large proportion of the present unemployed.

Public works, especially highways, will be favored among the various proposals being considered. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, has already indicated that the Federal Government is prepared to share with province and municipality presumably on a one-third-each basis the expense of providing relief for those still remaining when all efforts have been expended toward furnishing employment.

Portugal Calls On All Patriots to Join the New National Union

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—A call to all patriotic Portuguese citizens, irrespective of political party, to join the new National Union has been issued by the Government in a proclamation read here by Gen. Domingos de Oliveira, President of the Cabinet, to an assembly composed of the civil governors of all administrative districts and chairmen of town councils from all parts of the country.

General Oliveira stated that the Government, having at heart the welfare of the country, with the aid of a body of eminent jurists has drawn up a new constitutional draft, the outlines of which were now to be laid before the administrative authorities. As a necessary prelude for the realization of this cheme, the Dictatorship has resolved to promote a patriotic league—the National Union—as a widespread civilian political organization destined to help the work of the Government and prepare the way for the advent of constitutional normalcy

The National Union's program defines the fundamentals underlying the Dictatorship which form the base on which the future constitution is to be established. Among these are the maintenance of an alliance between England and Portugal, separation of church and state, liberty of worship for all sects and religions and continuance of friendly relations between Portugal and the Vatican with mutual diplomatic representation. The manifesto explains that the National Union, to attain its aims, must in the first place put aside everything that may give rise to disunion among Portuguese, at the same time cultivating and collecting all that may contribute to cohesion and united effort.

Col. Lopes Mateus, Minister of the Interior who is appointed supreme head of the new organization, said: "This step is necessary to define the camps to which we belong. Those who do not join us in this patriotic work are against us."

Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Minister of Finance, whose wise measures are considered to be one of the outstanding successes of the present Administration, said that the world-wide crisis which extended to Portugal rendered a new order necessary. This included consolidation of the state, strengthening of executive power, social cooperation between nation and state, economic progress and social peace.

NIGHT GOLD PLANE WILL SAVE CREDIT

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Remarkable testimony as to the value of gold in carrying on the world's financial activities was given by a decision of the Imperial Airways to introduce special night service for bullion so as to avoid loss of credit which occurs if gold is transported between London and Paris during banking hours.

Previously gold destined for Paris was stored for the night in special strong rooms at the Croydon Airport and dispatched at 8 o'clock the following morning, thus not reaching Paris until 11 o'clock when one whole hour of the banking day has gone and a corresponding amount of credit wasted. Now the bullion will not only leave London after banks are closed but will reach Paris before banks there are open.

Opponents of Prohibition Poll Gain Points of Advantage

Vote of Bar Association Allows Members to Recall Ballots—Count to Be Deferred Until After November Elections

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Though unsuccessful in their attempt to keep the American Bar Association from touching even remotely the prohibition question, dry lawyers at its convention here, feel they accomplished certain definite results of importance.

The executive committee of the bar association explicitly stated that its submission of a referendum on the advisability of taking a vote on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment did not in any way indicate its members' view that such a course would be proper.

"Your committee, in submitting the referenda, has taken no position on the question as to whether national prohibition is within the scope of the objects and purposes of the association or a proper subject for resolution by the association," declared the executive committee to the convention.

15,000 Replies Received

"It has simply sought the advice and instruction of the entire membership of the association on a grave matter, both of constitutional authority and policy of the association," continued its report. "Your committee has further taken no position either for or against national prohibition."

The vote taken at the convention was not a vote on prohibition. It involved only the point of sustaining the executive committee, which is the governing body of the bar association, in sending out its referenda. More than 15,000 replies have already been received, the committee reported, representing more than half the membership, and it took the position that the referenda had gone so far that it was without power to recall them.

The convention supported this point of view, but in so doing did not record itself clearly on wet and dry lines. Some drys who had personally appeared before the executive committee during this convention to argue the unwisdom of the bar association entering the political field of prohibition felt when the executive committee had finally decided it could not withdraw the referenda that their course was to go along with the committee.

The vote came on the question of sustaining the chair in an appeal from its decision, and it consequently did not bring out an accurate cleavage of wet and dry strength within the convention, when a division was called for and a standing vote was taken. No count was made.

Drys, waging their one-sided battle to make the executive committee reverse itself, feel they gained a strong point when the committee decided, as

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NEW YORK FOUND TO PAY HIGH FOR ITS MILK RACKET

Profiteering Said to Cost Consumers $1,155,000 in One Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Racketeering in the milk industry here is costing the consumers something like $1,155,000 a week, according to an estimate made by health authorities based upon testimony brought out in the Attorney-General's inquiry into food profiteering. There are 2,750,000 quarts of loose milk sold daily in this city. Witnesses have testified that racketeering activities have increased the price paid by the dealer about 5 cents a quart and the price paid by the consumers about 6 cents a quart.

It also was brought out that the three principal distributors of milk in the city have profited by the racketeering activities by increasing their price to $4.40 a can. These concerns are the Dairymen's League, a cooperative marketing organization of the farmers supplying New York with milk; Sheffield Farms Company and Borden's Farm Products Company. No testimony brought out, however, has linked these concerns with the racketeers.

One retailer, Samuel Volkman, who runs a grocery in Brooklyn, told William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney-General, who is conducting the inquiry, of a contract he entered into with the independent milk dealer under which the dealer was to supply milk at $2.40 for a 40-quart can. Every fifth week Mr. Volkman was to obtain his supply without charge. A computation of the figures showed that he was paying less than 5 cents a quart for milk. Mr. Volkman testified that he was threatened if he did not purchase milk at almost double the price from a dealer obtaining milk from the Dairymen's League.

The daily bulletin of the health commissioner's fair price food board on Aug. 20 stated that the consumers of the city were saved more than $5,000,000 last week because of food reductions brought about by the publicity given activities of city and state agencies endeavoring to check profiteering.

Butter Now Bootlegged

PHILADELPHIA—War was planned against "butter bootleggers" by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture after disclosures that thousands of housewives were being cheated by the distribution of rechurned and watered butter in this section. Twenty-five dealers in the bootleg product have been brought before a Magistrate here within the last month, and fined the minimum penalty of $100. Thirteen additional cases are pending.

Chicago to New York Made in Six Days!

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago Historical Society has dug up a newspaper clipping, dated Aug. 13, 1840, telling of a trip from Chicago to New York in six days, as a comment upon the fact that New York can today be reached in 21 hours by train or overnight by airplane.

The record-breaking trip of 1840 was described as follows:

"Rapid Travelling.—We understand that one of our Merchants, recently reached New-York, from this city in six days. He took the Steamboat to Buffalo—then Railroad and Steam to Lewwiston and Syracuse, then railroad to Albany, and steam to New-York, without any delay. This is indeed rapid travelling—and is a remarkable commentary on the past, and on the stil greater improvements of the future. Six days from Chicago! to New-York! only think of it."

Will New Yorkers merely commute to Chicago at the end of the next century?

AIR RAID DANGER IS MINIMIZED BY PARLEY SPEAKER

Edward P. Warner Refutes, at Williamstown a Commonly Accepted Theory

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Although humane regulations probably cannot be successfully applied to aerial warfare, the danger to civilian populations from air attack is not so great as terrorists have portrayed, Edward P. Warner, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, assured the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 21.

"There can be no absolute defense which can prevent bombing aircraft reaching their objective over a city," Mr. Warner admitted, "but the defense can be strong enough to destroy many of the attacking machines before they reach their goal, and many others on the way home, imposing aggregate losses so heavy that repeated raids may still be considered too expensive to be justified."

The theories of those who hold that should there be future wars they will be settled immediately by campaigns of frightfulness and mutual destruction against civilian population were refuted, Mr. Warner said, by the experience of London in 1918. He recalled that Great Britain had been warned of disastrous air attacks two years before the Great War, but its defense proved far more effective than had been anticipated. "It is similarly possible that present prophecies may overshoot reality," he suggested.

"Fundamental principles of bombing attack and repulse remain as they were in 1918," he asserted, "in spite of marked improvements in aircraft. The gas bomb is an ugly possibility of the next war, but the power of gas is sometimes overestimated. Anticipations that entire capitals can be wiped out in a few minutes in a single raid appear considerably to exceed the facts."

In view of war-time hysteria and hatred, Mr. Warner did not hold out

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Calendar Crowded by Dry Law Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—Close of the first month of prohibition enforcement under the Department of Justice found the number of cases awaiting disposition on the dockets of the federal courts increased by 324. This was revealed Aug. 21 by the first of a series of monthly reports to be issued by the prohibition director, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock.

Arrests for the month of July totaled 6524; cases bound over to the grand jury by United States commissioners, 3328; cases placed on the docket, 1918; convictions, 1392; acquittals and cases nol prossed 202, unfinished cases on the dockets July 31, 22,497.

Theaverage of jail sentences imposed was 152.6 days and the average fine was $100.50. A total of 307 permanent padlock injunctions was granted, with 148 judgments of forfeitures. The total amount of fines for the month was $218,752.48.

HALIFAX WELCOMES MODERN ACADIANS

GRAND PRE, N. S. (AP)—Here on the shore of the Basin of Minas several hundred descendants of the Acadians have visited the landmarks left behind when their forbears were expelled by the British.

On Aug. 21 the Louisiana group, including a party of girls wearing the Norman caps and kirties of Evangeline's day, were guests of the Nova Scotia Government in Halifax.

GANDHI LETTER MAY OPEN DOOR TO COMPROMISE

London Sees Possibility of Basis of Discussion in Reported Proposal

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although the contents of the letter sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, concerning terms for cessation of the civil disobedience campaign are not yet known publicly it is understood that Congress chiefs have made the significant admission that while demanding complete control for the Indians' own affairs they would consider provisions for temporary reservations during the transition period regarding defense, foreign policy and Indian states. It is considered here that such proposals offer a basis for discussion, although not necessarily implying that the two sides are in complete agreement.

From Bombay and Calcutta, however, comes news of the uncompromising attitudes taken by Indians on the one hand and Europeans on the other. At Bombay the Congress boycott committee has presented stringent terms to 24 European-managed cotton mills stipulating that 70 per cent of the capital must be Indian as well as two-thirds of the directors before the boycott can be lifted. It goes without saying that the English firms will not accept these terms.

At a meeting of a branch of the European Association in Calcutta a split was revealed in the organization on the question of indorsing the Simon report. Lately about half of the members have been demanding a halt in the march toward self-government. Division on instruction to be given to the delegates to the round table conference was close enough to necessitate adjournment for a ballot.

Meanwhile more assuring reports come from the northwest frontier where the Afridis have been dispersed and the Peshawar districts are now virtually clear of hostile tribesmen. Another frontier tribe, the Mohmand, is giving some cause for anxiety but it is believed here that the military authorities are well in control of the general situation.

Viceroy to Receive Gandhi's Messenger

SIMLA, India (AP) — The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi, carried by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar from Poona jail. The Viceroy indicated he would see Mr. Jayakar soon.

The letter was understood to contain the Mahatma's terms of cessation of the civil resistance campaign in connection with which many hundreds of Congress volunteers now are in prisons throughout India.

The communication was written after conferences among the Congress leaders, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Pandits Motilal and Jewarhalal Nehru and the two Moderates who instituted the parleys for peace.

The upper Mohmands were reported to have settled the internal feud between Musakbel and the Haji of Turangzai, who now are contemplating action against the British.

The chief commissioner at Peshawar placed the enemy casualties at 50 killed and 100 wounded, but his report said that the skill with which the Afridis removed their casualties had prevented accurate count. The report said British casualties were few, chiefly among the Poona horse.

Zoo Head Protests Killing of Wild Animals in Africa

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Vigorous protest against the killing of wild animals by the tens of thousands in Zululand, part of the Union of South Africa, has been made by Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoölogical Park, to important South African officials and big game hunters. The killing of these animals, principally zebra, wildebeest, kudu, buffalo, inyala, gazelle and many species of antelope, has been done for the purpose of exterminating the tsetse fly.

In a cable sent a few days ago to C. F. Clarkson, chairman of the Game Advisory Board of the Provincial Government of Natal at Durban, Dr. Blair said:

"Zoölogical Park officials believe existing species of African mammals in Zululand desirable and necessary, and respectfully urge scientific study of control methods before resorting to policy of extermination."

"We are protesting on moral grounds," said Dr. Blair, explaining the cable. "Our attitude is taken from the standpoint of conservation. It is not a selfish one. We sincerely hope that the South Africans will take advantage of our experience in this country and avoid the tragic mistakes we have made here."

United States Signs Pact With Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bucharest

A PROVISIONAL commercial treaty between the United States and Rumania giving reciprocal most favored nation treatment was signed here by Charles S. Wilson, Minister, and Vaida Voevod, interim Foreign Minister.

The agreement was necessitated by the recent passage of a new tariff law whereby all Rumanian commercial treaties become automatically void Sept. 1, and, since the time is too short for the completion of a permanent treaty, a temporary one was negotiated. Owing to the shortness of time available many other nations are following the example of the United States.

Radio Quality Put Foremost in Engineering

More Noise Than Music Has Come From Too Great Sensitivity

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Whereas radio engineers used to strive to get more and more sensitivity in a receiver, the art has now progressed to the point where they can get more sensitivity than it is practical to use, according to the discussions, Aug. 20, before the Institute of Radio Engineers in session here.

Any device or design that would "get more distance" was in the old days heralded as a sensational piece of news. Today "more distance," which in a radio set means more sensitivity, means more noise than music. Sets can easily be made which theoretically will reach out unbelievable distances, but in practice the many electrical noises occurring between the stations and the set prevent the use of such receivers.

Manufacturers who have turned out super-sensitive receivers, thinking they were giving the public what it wants, found that same public turning on them and declaring their sets were "no good" because they were too noisy. Thus the practical side of set design begins to dominate the purely theoretical engineering considerations in radio, which means the sets for the coming year will probably be less sensitive than some produced last year.

Little Change in Design

Another feature, brought out in the disucssion of papers presented Aug. 20, was that little that is unusual or radical may be expected in set design for several years, since the engineers are working on plans for that far ahead. Better tone quality due to the preservation of sidebands is becoming generally recognized as desirable practice.

To put it simply, the part of the radio receiver which tunes in a station and tunes out an unwanted one is guilty in this process of also slicing off some of the desirable tones of music.

The more selective one's set, that is, the more quickly a station comes in and goes out as you turn your dial, the more likelihood is there of tone distortion, or, as the engineers call it, "sideband cutting."

The use of what is called "band filter tuning," or "flat top tuning," gives the desired selectivity, but still retains the sidebands or natural tones, and, while only a few sets used it last year, all the better sets this coming season will have this method of preserving natural tone embodied in their design.

Automatic Tone Control

Automatic volume control which cuts out the effect of fading or having music go in and out in strength is also getting more attention. Laboratories are announcing a new type of tube which makes for better automatic volume control. These and less important details of set design were features of the discussions, showing definitely that radio is in the refinement stage for the present at least.

The annual banquet was given the night of Aug. 20 at the King Edward Hotel, the chief speaker being Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee of the British Post Office Department, vice-president of the institute. The institute medal of honor was presented to Prof. P. O. Pederson, and the Morris Liebman memorial prize was presented to Dr. A. W. Hull. Both these prizes are given for outstanding work in radio research.

On Aug. 21, the final day of the convention, the entire group will visit the great Niagara hydroelectric generating plants where the greatest amounts of electrical power now generated will stand out in contrast to the minute amount of electrical energy received by a radio set.

Business Rubs Elbows With Fashion in Old Aristocratic London Square

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sale of Norfolk House in St. James's Square by the Duke of Norfolk is only another sign of the gradual disappearance of the leisurely London of horse traffic days.

St. James's Square was for two centuries the most fashionable quarter in London. Today it is mostly given up to business and clubs. So far no rebuilding of the square on a large scale has been undertaken and amid the upheaval of Regent Street it still remains an enchanting relic of a less turbulent age.

The mansions of the great are apparently extremely adaptable to the demands of business. This fact may well save St. James's Square from being transformed into another edition of Lower Regent Street with its officially sanctioned repetition of houses built on the same uninspiring pattern. Indeed, American tourists have been heard complaining of this transformation of London into a reproduction of any modern city.

Tourists, it is true, being mostly in a hurry, have no opportunity of exploring the less frequented byways of the West End, where the past still broods over the demure, if rather time-stained, exteriors of Queen Anne and Georgian houses.

'REDS' ROUTED IN KIANGSI BY LOCAL FORCE

4000 Reported Killed in Crushing Defeat by Provincial Army

NANKING DECLARES VICTORY NOW NEAR

Reunited China Declared Not Far Away—Sovereignty for Nation Seen

HANKOW (AP)—The killing of 4000 Communists by provincial troops in western Kiangsi Province and the capture of 200 "Red" rifles were reported Aug. 21 in Chinese press dispatches.

This apparently is the first crushing defeat administered to the "Red" marauders, who have been murdering, looting and burning throughout the Yangtse Valley for several weeks.

News of the provincial victory followed closely word of the burning of Wusueh, Hupeh Province, by Communists, who looted the city of 6000 population and ransacked the countryside. Wusueh is an important Yangtse River port 25 miles above Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

Inhabitants of Wusueh abandoned their properly virtually without protest and fled, many going to Kiukiang, where foreign gunboats were anchored.

Communist armies late last month sacked and destroyed large sections of Changsha, Hunan Province capital. Later they threatened Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, sister cities 600 miles up the Yangste from the sea. However, the "Reds" apparently were frightened away by foreign warships which were rushed to Hankow by American, British and Japanese Governments.

Since then the Communists have ravaged smaller places, avoiding cities where the Nationalist Government has centrated small bodies of troops, withdrawn from Honan and Shantung Province fronts where the Government is seeking to stem the northern alliance rebellion.

Hampered by torrential rains, the civil war itself has lagged.

Although the issue still is undecided, the Nationalists apparently have the advantage. The rebels made a stand recently on the border of Chihli, where they were driven after evacuating Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province.

Fighting on the Haichow-Tungkwan Railway front in northern Honan continued, however.

Nationalists Assert Victory Now in Sight

NEW YORK (AP)—The Kuo Min News Agency, representing the Chinese Nationalist Government in the United States, said Aug. 20 that victory was in sight for the Nationalists and that a complete reorganization of provincial governments was planned following conclusion of the campaign against a northern coalition.

Wang Chung Huin, president of the Judicial Yuan, cabled the agency of the reorganization plans and added that China soon would be reunited. He said that the Chinese, furthermore, would have complete sovereignty in their country, nearly all foreign powers having agreed to abolition of extraterritoriality.

The agency at the same time was notified that all government forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway had occupied Tsinan, the Shantung capital reported captured several days ago.

He said the Shansi army had been hopelessly disabled, the rebels losing more than 7000 men in attempting to escape the Nationalist forces.

Mission Fate Unknown

SHANGHAI (AP)—Headquarters of the Southern Baptist Mission here was without information Aug. 21 concerning the reported bombing of its premises at Kweilin, Kwangsi Province.

Prior to Aug. 13, Canton forces, acting for the Nationalist Government, attacked the rebel stronghold at Kweilin but failed to take the city. During the attack Canton aviators dropped a few bombs on the Baptist premises but reported no damage had been done.

The Canton military then withdraw southward, attacking the rebels in Nanking, provincial capital.

Kellogg Nominated for World Court

GENEVA (AP)—The American group of the League of Nations has nominated Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, for Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The nomination was announced Aug. 21.

The Kellogg nomination is for the full term of nine years. Election will be held during the Assembly session, next month.

In League of Nations circles it was considered almost certain that the distinguished co-author of the Briand-Kellogg treaty will be elected.

Others nominated by the American group were Mineichiro Adachi, former Japanese Ambassador to France, and Signor Dionisio Anzilotti, of Italy, elected judge in 1921, and Max Huber, of Switzerland, also a member of the present bench, who has announced that he would not accept reëlection.

BRITISH FUTURE BELIEVED TO LIE IN HIGH TARIFF

Free Trade Within, Gerard Says, Protective Wall Without Are Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—If the British Empire would accept the scheme of Viscount Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook for free trade within the Empire, and high protection against the rest of the world, and at the same time be responsive to the influence in legislative affairs of great capitalists, financiers and moulders of public opinion, it would within 10 years occupy a position of greatness such as no nation ever had before, in the opinion of James W. Gerard, one-time American Ambassador to Germany and long a leader in Democratic national and New York State politics. Mr. Gerard is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Gerard held that such influences were paramount here and named a list of 59 men who, he declared, "rule the United States." These men are leaders in the banking world, in industry, transportation, public utilities and journalism. The name of President Hoover was not included in his list. Indeed, aside from the du Pont family of Delaware, only two men holding political positions were identified by him as "the powers behind the throne" in this country. They were Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and John J. Raskob, director of General Motors and other corporations and chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"These men rule by virtue of their ability," Mr. Gerard said. "They themselves are too busy to hold political office, but they determine who shall hold such office."

Mr. Gerard's List of Names

John D. Rockefeller Jr.; Andrew W. Mellon; J. P. Morgan; George F. Baker, banker; John D. Ryan, copper magnate; Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Henry Ford; Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, lumber magnate; Myron C. Taylor, chairman finance committee, United States Steel Corporation; James A. Farrell, president United States Steel Corporation; Charles M. Schwab, chairman Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Eugene C. Grace, president Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

H. M. Warner and Adolph Zukor, motion-picture magnates; William H. Crocker, banker; O. P. and M. J. van Sweringen, railroad magnates; W. W. Atterbury, president Pennsylvania Railroad; Arthur Curtiss James, large holder of railroad securities; Charles Hayden, financier; Daniel C. Jackling, president Utah Copper Company; Arthur V. Davis, president Aluminum Company of America; P. G. Gossler, president Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation; R. C. Holmes, president Texas Corporation, oil producer; John J. Raskob; the Du Pont family (seven members); Edward J. Berwind, financier; Daniel Willard, president Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Sosthenes Behn, chairman International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

Walter S. Gifford, chairman American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Owen D. Young, chairman General Electric Company; Gerard Swope, president General Electric Company; Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Albert H. Wiggin, banker; Charles E. Mitchell, banker; Samuel Insull, electric power magnate; the seven Fisher brothers, motor magnates; Daniel Guggenheim and William Loeb, mining magnates; G. W. Hill, president American Tobacco Company; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher; William Randolph Hearst, publisher; Robert R. McCormick and Joseph Medill Patterson, publishers; Julius Rosenwald, merchant; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher; Roy W. Howard, publisher.

Follows British Pamphlet

Mr. Gerard's list followed the publication in London of a pamphlet by him in support of the Rothermere-Beaverbrook tariff campaign and which got wide circulation there last week. He viewed the present British picture pessimistically, contrasting conditions there with those in the United States. At the same time, he declared that Britain possessed great resources which would enable her to "come back" if she adopted the proposed tariff scheme.

"Give the . . . men who rule the United States 10 years for the development of this industrial empire and no country on this earth could approach it in per capita wealth," he said.

"About the great continent of the United States is the intangible ring of protection which built up the American industries and gave the mass of the people a degree of prosperity and happiness never enjoyed by the laborers of any other country. And at the doors of England, to be had by rubbing the Aladdin's lamp of legislation and making the empire a protected unit like the United States, lies the replica of this general prosperity to uplift the masses."

Mr. Gerard declared they could accomplish this end only if the Rothermere-Beaverbrook plan were adopted. He held that a high protective tariff for Britain was "England's only hope of salvation now."

Thinks Bankers Strongest

In his list Mr. Gerard made no attempt to rank his individual selections according to his opinion of their importance in the American scheme, but he declared that he believed that as a class the bankers exert the greatest influence, because they control the purse-strings of the nation.

Mr. Gerard said it should not be inferred that the men he named "act in concert to pick their candidates and direct the destinies of the country," but, however, their "influence—financial, industrial and semi-political—determines the man who shall go in office."

Mr. Gerard held that should the Rothermere-Beaverbrook scheme for Empire free trade and high tariff protection be adopted, Britain will find it necessary to enact precise and definite laws to restrain monopolies—a kind of a Sherman antitrust law, "without the deficiencies of the Sherman Act."

Mr. Gerard characterized the Aristide Briand scheme for a United States of Europe as an "iridescent dream."

"Briand's plan for an economic federation is impossible of success," he said, "because such a federation would require free trade between countries or at least equal tariffs. With equal tariffs the flight of industry to the country where goods could be produced most cheaply would destroy the federation."

British Press Dissects Gerard Tariff Pamphlet

LONDON (AP)—The Manchester Guardian, commenting upon the pamphlet of James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, indorsing the Lord Rothermere tariff plan published on Aug. 21 an editorial headed: An American Crusader." The editorial says:

"Mr. Gerard is, indeed, well known as an able representative of the United States in Berlin during the war, but his training has been that of a lawyer, and he has not, so far as we have known, hitherto won any right to the title of economist.

"The pamphlet itself reads as the first essay of an enthusiast in an unfamiliar field. Mr. Gerard proposes that the British Empire as a whole should adopt a tariff policy similar to that of the United States, become even more prosperous than the United States and, incidentally, rid herself of her 2,000,000 unemployed. The prospect is attractive, but the argument might have been more effective if not put forward at a moment when unemployment in the United States is a good deal higher than in this country."

The Evening Standard in an editorial says:

"Mr. Gerard, who by his pamphlet in favor of Empire Free Trade, has just given fresh proof of his never-flagging interest in the prosperity of our country, will always be remembered for his valiant efforts in behalf of British war prisoners in Germany.

"His task as American Ambassador in Berlin was superhumanly difficult. He had to do his best for our prisoners and at the same time, so long as his own country remained neutral, maintain friendly relations with the Germans."

Federal Tax Cut May Be Abolished

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials see little prospects of maintaining for next year the reduction of 1 per cent in income taxes which was allowed this year as an emergency measure by Congress.

Congressional action would be necessary to extend the emergency reduction over another year. Unless action is taken at the short session beginning next December, the tax rates enacted in 1928 would apply on next year's taxes.

While the outlook is not regarded as hopeful for the lower tax scale, Secretary Mellon said Aug. 21, it was too early to begin talking with any definiteness about the tax situation.

MEXICO TO REDUCE DEBT BY $20,000,000

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Treasury Department, publishing details of next year's budget Aug. 21, revealed that $20,000,000 will be spent in payment of exterior and interior debts. $12,500,000 to be devoted to the exterior debts and the remainder to those of the interior.

The War Department's annual bill has been cut from $40,000,000 to $32,000,000 for the current year. The Department of Education gets $16,500,000.

MARION TERRY PASSES ON

LONDON (AP)—Marion Terry, last of the four famous Terry sisters, who for years were leading figures on the English stage, passed on Aug. 21 in her home in London. She was greatly beloved by British playgoers and in the 50 years she was on the stage played in a large number of successes. The other sisters were Ellen, Kate and Florence.

CAROLINA LABELS PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Suitable labeling of all articles manufactured in North Carolina has been suggested by Col. J. W. Harrelson, director of the department of conservation and development, as one of the results from the "Made-in-Carolina" campaign which will be launched Sept. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Key Business Lines Reported Improved

A DECIDED upward trend in industrial conditions so far this month is reported from southwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. Gains are particularly notable in automotive equipment and other metal lines, while the wood furniture business which has been slow for some time is beginning to show signs of activity.

Indications in that part of the country point to a further revival in the final quarter of the year.

POINTS GAINED BY OPPONENTS OF DRY LAW POLL

(Continued from Page 1)

it reported to the convention, that "until the polls shall close, any member of the association may recall his ballots and request new ballots to be voted in lieu thereof." The polls close Oct. 15.

Count After Election

Drys also felt they had gained a point when the committee announced that the ballots on the question of the advisability of the bar association taking a prohibition poll would not be counted until after the November elections. The date set was Nov. 10. If this vote is found to have carried, then the ballots on the second referendum, which concerns repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be opened and counted as soon as feasible thereafter.

After presentation of the executive committee's report, Judge James F. Ailshie of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, presented from the floor the resolution asking that the executive committee be instructed to recall the referenda. This resolution, which had previously been presented to the executive committee and overruled there, declared that it was contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the bar association to enter the highly controversial political and moral field of prohibition.

A point of order was immediately made by a member of the executive committee that the resolution was unconstitutional. Judge Ailshie replied so brilliantly that some of the wets in the convention privately remarked that he "had the law with him." The chair sustained the point of order, Judge Ailshie appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question came to a vote.

Drys were greatly pleased at the action of the executive committee in rejecting part of the report of the committee on American citizenship. This committee has circulated a pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States with only the first 10 amendments, omitting national prohibition and other important later amendments.

The citizenship committee also denounced the recent farm-relief legislation establishing the Federal Farm Board "as the first step toward a Socialistic Soviet Government," and caustically and at length doomed the Government's farm-relief program for the coöperative marketing of wheat to failure.

The bar association's executive committee lost no time in condemning the report of its citizenship committee, at the outset of its own report declaring that the citizenship committee's remarks had not been approved by the executive committee or by the American Bar Association. The executive committee thereupon ordered eight paragraphs stricken out of the citizenship report, leaving only two standing.

Wickersham Prefers Education of Public to Repressive Laws

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Complex modern society must resort to legislation to suppress acts and habits injurious to its welfare, declared George W. Wickersham, speaking before the American Bar Association convention here Aug. 20.

"Society cannot await the development of habits and customs," said Mr. Wickersham, in outlining the progress of the Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, appointed by President Hoover. "A society which has adopted the inventions and applied science of the last quarter century and has taken into its midst millions of aliens from every country in the world must resort to legislation in order to regulate its life and preserve order."

At the same time he made a plea for education of the public rather than compulsion and cited war-time experience to show that it was possible for administrative officials to get the coöperation of the public for measures of civic benefit without resorting to legislative enactments. He recalled how the people refrained from using automobiles to save gasoline and economized on sugar, wheat and flour in response to official requests.

"With proper guidance," he said, "an extraordinary degree of coöperation with authority in securing general observance of statutory requirements can be developed in the American public. The art of suggestion may be more potent than legislative mandates bristling with penalties for disobedience."

While Mr. Wickersham expressed no opinion on the dry law, he recalled that the commission was unanimously opposed to the theory of the Jones Law.

"We thought it unsound to make felonies of petty violations of this or other criminal laws," he said "It confuses the public mind regarding offenses by blurring the distinction between serious crimes and minor breaches of the statute law. Moreover, the federal courts are not equipped for the administration of police laws. They have no proper machinery for dealing with juvenile offenders.

"The theory of our Constitution left the ordinary police powers to the states and therefore did not contemplate, nor has Congress provided a system of inferior courts and magistrates."

American Lawyers Hosts to European Delegation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Repaying the pilgrimage made in 1924 by members of the American bar to England, shrine of the common law, the largest and most distinguished delegation of lawyers from the British Isles and France ever to cross the Atlantic came here Aug. 21 to visit the American Bar Association at its annual convention.

The interchange is regarded among leaders of the American bar as greatly fruitful of international good will. It is the earnest hope of American lawyers gathered here that the dual event will mean much to the maintenance of peace and lasting friendship among the nations.

Besides the British group, the visitors included noted lawyers from France, Scotland, Ireland and Canada. American Bar Association leaders are happy at so many of the foremost of bar and bench making the journey to meet their brothers of the profession here.

The guests will be welcomed by Charles E. Hughes. Chief Justice of the United States Thursday evening. Responses will be made by Viscount Dunedin, dean of the British Bar and Sir Roger Gregory of London; Henri Decugis of Paris, head of the French delegation; Justice Hanna of Dublin; James Stevenson Leadbetter, of Edinburgh, Scotland; and Chief Justice Harvey of Canada.

Sir John Simon, now in the world's eye because of the Simon report on India which takes its name from him, and Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General in the British Cabinet, are among the visitors. Besides Viscount Dunedin, the Lords of Appeal and Judges of the High Court in the English delegation are Lord Tomlin, Lord MacMillan, Justice Talbot, Justice Wright, Justice Maugham, and Justice MacNaghten. Lord MacMillan addressed the convention, Aug. 21, at a session presided over by Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State.

The European party came by way of Canada, crossing to the United States Aug. 19 at Niagara Falls, visiting Buffalo, and Detroit. It will leave Chicago Aug. 25 for Washington, where the members will be entertained at the White House, the Pan-American Union, and by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Spokesman for Canadians Lauds Border Friendship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Canada and the United States have set an example for the rest of the world in maintaining an ideal international relationship "with their 4000 miles of frontier unguarded except by the good will of the peoples on either side," N. W. Rowell of Toronto, Ont., told members of the American Bar Association at the evening session Aug. 20.

Mr. Rowell addressed the session as spokesman for the group of Canadian lawyers returning the recent visit of a United States delegation to the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

The subject of Mr. Rowell's address was Canada's relationship to the mother country, and in elucidating the changing status of this relationship in recent times he traced the steps in Great Britain's evolution from an empire into a commonwealth.

The English-speaking peoples, he said, have been noted for their contribution to the science of government, and this new and greatest experiment is bound to add to their contribution to democracy.

He also added the hope that Canada, politically allied to Great Britain, and geographically allied to the United States, daughter of one and sister of the other, would always be able to serve as a bond linking Great Britain and the United States closer.

Finally he paid tribute to the great part the American bar had taken in helping to establish the Permanent Court of International Justice and said he hoped Elihu Root would "see his life's work crowned with success" by the United States becoming a member of the court.

GERMANY PROVIDES WORK FOR 125,000

BERLIN (AP)—To stimulate business and give employment, the German Postal Ministry Aug. 21 awarded contracts aggregating $50,000,000. The Government estimated the contracts would give employment to 125,000 workers.

The German-American Petroleum Company of Hamburg, acting for the Standard Shipping Company of New York, has awarded shipbuilding contracts amounting to about $7,500,000 to German companies.

COTTON AIDS WATERMELONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An experiment in shipping watermelons in which freight cars were lined with cotton cheese cloth may result in a new use for cotton, according to C. L. Everett of the Cotton Textile Institute. The inspector who observed the result of the test said that the load was entirely free from the usual rubbed melons which come in contact with the car walls.

REFUELING FLIGHT STARTS

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—The City of Wichita took off at 6:11 a. m. Aug. 21 on its second attempt to set a new refueling endurance flight record. The plane is piloted by Charles Lander and R. O. Rudd.

BRITISH FARM HEAD OPPOSES A HIGH TARIFF

Agricultural Economist Says Price Stabilization Most Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—World agriculture and industry require a Dawes or a Young plan to achieve stabilization, according to A. W. Ashby, president of the Agricultural Economic Society of Great Britain and a delegate to the second International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Cornell University.

Mr. Ashby held Aug. 20 that the problem confronting agriculture was but one aspect of the international economic situation, the outstanding feature of which is the general decline in prices. He declared there was vital need to check this process before an agricultural and industrial revival could be had. He deprecated high tariff walls, which he characterized as "the application of nineteenth century methods to a twentieth century problem," and held that all such methods were bound to fail.

Eventually, he asserted, the United States, like other countries with high tariff walls, will be compelled to see the error of its ways and join in an international movement to stabilize the world economically.

"The time is rapidly coming when we must choose between economic coöperation and even worse disruption than we have suffered since 1920," Mr. Ashby continued. "In this disuption the United States will be equally affected with other countries."

Mr. Ashby envisaged revision of the Young plan and international debts within two or three years. He held that to stop the decline in prices the coöperation of leading central banks in Europe, the Bank for International Settlements and Federal Reserve Banks must be had. He expressed the hope that the Bank for International Settlements would lead the way in this direction.

"The time is coming," he said, "when the national banks of Europe and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, together with the respective governments must decide whether there shall be a concerted effort to inaugurate a rational control of the price level or whether the industrial and commercial organizations shall be hampered and put out of gear by continual changes in the level of prices.

"There must be a concerted pegging of the price of gold or the adoption of some such equivalent measures.

"For my own country I look forward to a slight break in the decline of prices some time early in 1931 and I should not be surprised if this occurred about the same time in the United States. This may last for about one year or 18 months, to be followed by another rapid decline."

It was Mr. Ashby's opinion that some form of concerted international action for the stabilization of prices may be expected at about this juncture. He ventured the assertion, however, that the new crisis, coming simultaneously with the breakdown of the Young plan because of its burdens upon Germany, will compel concerted international action looking not only toward a revision of the Young plan but the amelioration of the international crisis as a whole.

Old Kings College Opens New Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HALIFAX, N. S.—Kings College, the oldest college in the British colonies, having been granted its charter by George IIII 142 years ago and removed from New York by the loyalists at the time of the American Revolution to Windsor, N. S., has amalgamated with Dalhousie University and the beautiful new buildings reminiscent of the old in architectural design were thrown open to visiting graduates and undergraduates by Dr. A. H. Moore, president of the university.

Alumni and their families were here from all parts of the United States and Canada and include Robert W. Norwood of the St. Bartholomews Church, New York; Charles G. D. Roberts, author; Canon A. P. Shatford of Montreal; Archdeacon G. F. Scovil of Guelph, Ont.; E. W. Simonson of Douglas, Arizona, and many other eminent in church, law and letters.

An atmosphere of camaraderie founded upon old memories and associations pervaded the functions. "Grads" who had been parted for nearly half a century met again to join in the old college songs and yells. Stories of the past were coupled with confident hopes of the future.

Mrs. Yost to Learn G.O.P. Work Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost has taken over her post as director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee. In a statement she said in part:

"My first interest, naturally, will be to get into communication with the Republican National Committee women members to enlist their coöperation in further developing the party organization. Until I have learned from the Republican women in the states the needs for thus carrying forward the party work, I, naturally, will not be in a position to outline full plans for the future."

It is understood that Mrs. Yost has resigned as head of the Washington office of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and will devote her whole time to her duties with the Republican Party. Her husband, Ellis A. Yost, Huntington, W. Va., recently took over new duties as chief examiner in the legal division of the Federal Radio Commission.

CANADIAN FLIER TO ATTEMPT ATLANTIC

MONTREAL (AP)—A transatlantic flight from Montreal to London will be attempted by Capt. Erroll Boyd, Canadian flier, in the plane Columbia, in which Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine flew from New York to Germany, it was announced Aug. 21 by J. A. O'Brien, representative of Captain Boyd.

The start will be made, Mr. O'Brien said, within the next 10 days or as soon thereafter as weather permits. Captain Boyd had planned a transatlantic flight earlier this summer from New York to London.

NOVA SCOTIA DROPS AND RAISES TAXES

TRURO, N. S. (AP)—The Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities in annual convention here Aug. 20 passed a resolution favoring the abolishing of the highway tax and the increasing of the gasoline tax in view of the fact that the Province receives all of the revenue from motor vehicles.

It also favored municipal taxation of all liquor stores and other personal property in government stores under the Liquor Control Act, and a uniform tax on pole lines of telegraph, telephone and power companies in the Province.

PORTUGUESE ARRESTED AT PORT OF ANTWERP

BRUSSELS (AP)—Upon arrival of the Congo ship Elisabethville at Antwerp, Aug. 21, police went aboard and, at the instruction of the Portuguese Government, arrested 15 passengers who had embarked at Lisbon.

Investigation revealed that three Portuguese, Señor Conceicoa and wife, and Antonio Francisco, had lured 12 other Portuguese into embarking for Antwerp, from where they had been promised transportation to the United States and splendid jobs when they got there.

CHILE NAMES AIR DELEGATE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Alfredo Ewing, Chilean Chargé d'Affaires in Holland, has been named Chilean delegate to the International Air Navigation Congress, at The Hague.

PARLIAMENTARY WAY TO PEACE IS PLAN OF PARLEY

Delegates of 32 Nations Uphold Democratic Rule as Security

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Democracy, as represented in modern parliamentary institutions, offers the greatest hope of permanent world peace. This loomed as the dominating idea of the twenty-sixth biennial conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union recently held in London, attended by delegates of 32 nations. It was clear throughout the conference that there existed in all the countries represented a deepening regard for settling international difficulties by peaceful methods.

Marius Moutet (France), contested a claim made by a Polish speaker that Franco-German rapprochement is to be attributed to the existence of international trusts. M. Moutet believed that the new relations between France and Germany had developed from a mutual longing for peace shared by both races.

This incident seemed to show that French and Germans have traveled far since 1870. And when Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, head of India's delegation, declared that he preferred to speak as a citizen of the world rather than as one of India's representatives, he seemed to show that the advance in thought was something not merely European.

The barrier of tongues hampered the work of the conference somewhat. An Italian delegate had to be informed while on the rostrum that his own language was not permissible in addressing the delegates, as Italian was not among the official languages, and Count V. E. San Martino, head of the Italian delegation, suggested the admission of the Italian language into future conferences. The majority of the delegates, however, were more competent to follow the English speakers than those who spoke French or German. Moreover, speakers of the Near East and the Orient were able to put forward their pleas in English.

Matters discussed during the conference included such topics as trusts, cartels, the world's obligation to national minorities, and the security problems and implications of the Paris Pact.

AMERICAN TO ATTEND NAVIGATION PARLEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The State Department has accepted an invitation for United States representation at a conference on the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts, to meet in Lisbon, Port., Oct. 6, and has designated George R. Putnam, commissioner of lighthouses in the Department of Commerce, as delegate.

Mr. Putnam has taken an active part in the consideration of the problem of gaining uniformity among nations regarding the safeguarding of navigation.

FOUR SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Harold Hall, former southern newspaper publisher, filed a petition in Federal Court here Aug. 20 for the sale of four newspapers in South Carolina and Georgia which were bought in 1929 with funds furnished him and William Lavarre by the International Paper & Power Company.

Judge William H. Barrett ordered Mr. Lavarre to show cause on Sept. 29 why the petition of Mr. Hall should not be granted. The order was served on Mr. Lavarre at the county jail here, where he is serving a sentence of 20 days for contempt of the court. Mr. Lavarre said the petition would be opposed.

Democratic Victory Predicted by Smith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Visioning the Democratic Party "in national control" soon, Alfred E. Smith, democracy's standard bearer in 1928, reiterated the declaration of confidence with which Jouett Shouse, national Democratic chairman, launched the national campaign early this week, in a telegram to the Joel Parker Association, whose fifty-second annual outing in West Orange, N. J., on Aug. 20 Mr. Smith was unable to attend.

In line with the Democratic strategy already hinted at by Mr. Shouse, by which the Democrats hope to make big gains in Congress this fall and ride to victory in the White House in 1932, Mr. Smith stressed the "good times" issue, linking Democratic control with "a happy, as well as a prosperous nation."

"The Democratic Party is still the party of the people," Mr. Smith's message read in part. "Not against class and not against creed, but always looking for the common good and opposing oppressive laws and national sumptuary acts.

"We stand with Thomas Jefferson, our founder and author of the Declaration of Independence; Andrew Jackson, who opposed concentrating too much power with the Federal Government; your own Joel Parker, war-time Governor of New Jersey, who battled for a united country; Grover Cleveland, whose action in the great Chicago strike emphasized that law and order must prevail, and, again, your own Woodrow Wilson, whose effort for home rule and world democracy is bearing fruit."

NEW AIR MAIL ROUTE TO WEST ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The new southern air mail service, operated by the Post Office Department, is to run from New York City to San Diego, Calif., by way of Atlanta, Ga., across the Gulf of Mexico coast territory to Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Tex., through El Paso, Tex., Douglas, Tex., Tucson and Phœnix, Ariz., to San Diego.

The Birmingham-Dallas section is designed only for day operation at present, with future development of night flying over this route planned for, according to Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

GRONAU IN REYKJAVIK

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Captain von Gronau, German aviator, Aug. 20 denied reports that he intended to fly to the United States. He will remain here until Aug. 22.

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LOW WAGE RATE DECLARED CAUSE OF TRADE DROP

A. F. of L. Worker Says Labor Doesn't Get Enough to Buy Back Product

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—American labor does not receive enough in wages to buy back the products it manufactures, hence the present business depression, Edward F. McGrady, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor and personal representative of William Green, president, said at a meeting here Aug. 16.

A woman in the audience asked him what the American Federation of Labor had done for the textile workers in the South. He explained that the organization had supported three bills in Congress to remedy unemployment and now maintains 14 paid organizers working in southern textile centers.

"The wage theory advanced by organized labor," he said, "is based upon the workers' increased power of production. Under the operation of such a plan the worker would receive a wage in proportion to his productive ability. Through this method he would automatically share in the benefits derived from the introduction of economies in industry, in the individual and collective efficiency that would be developed within the industry and in the just reward of his own individual efforts.

"Organized labor most vigorously contends that the wage of workers must equip them to buy the commodities which their skill, training and genius produce. There is no other way by which industry can be maintained upon a productive basis and the general prosperity of the people advanced. The basis, the very foundation of the present industrial depression, is the lack of purchasing power of the workers to buy back what they create because of low wages.

"There are today 8,000,000 people in the United States living in poverty. Their incomes do not supply the necessary food, clothing and other requisites for an independent life, and they must continually have help from charity to exist. Just above this poverty level there are 12,000,000 other people who are living on a bare sustenance."

The speaker said the inauguration of the installment payment plan led to laboring people mortgaging their credit until they are unable to buy any more.

NEGRO COLLEGE SEEKS FUNDS FOR EXPANSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALISBURY, N. C.—Livingstone College, an institution for the higher education of Negroes, located here, is in the midst of an expansion program involving the expenditure of $250,000.

A new administration and natural science building is being erected at a cost of $125,000 and will be named after the founder, Dr. Charles Price, the well-known Negro orator. It will be known as the Price Memorial Building. This and two others, a central heating plant and a gymnasium, are the object of a nation-wide campaign for $250,000.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION PROMOTED IN LONDON

LONDON (AP)—Rufus G. Dawes, Chicago banker, and brother of the American Ambassador, Charles G. Dawes, arrived in London Aug. 20 to arrange for the opening of a London office for Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition in 1933.

The office, which will be in charge of Col. John S. Sewell, retired army officer, will handle the details of participation of foreign nations in the exposition. Colonel Sewell will arrive Sept. 3.

DR. TUCKER NAMED DEAN

LEXINGTON, Va. (AP)—Francis Pendleton Gaines, president of Washington and Lee University, on Aug. 13 announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Henry Tucker, professor of economics, at the university, as dean of the college. The appointment will become effective at the opening of the 1930-31 session, Sept. 16.

Young and Old Learn by Doing at Summer Camp

SCENES AT FARM WOMAN'S CAMP, JACKSON'S MILL, W. VA.
Upper Left—Women and Girls Making Lamp Shades. Upper Right—The Old Mill on the Jackson Farm Before It Was Converted Into a Museum and Library. In the Foreground, Groups of Farm Women. Center Left—Volunteer 4-H Club Leaders Learn to Do Things They Can Teach the Boys and Girls Back Home. Center Right—Every Girl That Comes to Jackson's Mill Bakes a "Standard American Loaf" of Bread. Lower—The Assembly Hall, Which Was Erected by State Funds.

WEST VIRGINIA FARM WOMEN LEARN IN CAMP

Jackson's Mill Summer School Also Caters to 4-H Club Members

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—More than 200 women from all parts of the State have joined those who, through lessons learned at the Farm Woman's Camp at Jackson's Mill, are helping to improve rural home conditions in West Virginia. The sessions which were concluded early in August were a part of the early-spring-to-late-autumn program being conducted on a "laboratory playground" to give rural dwellers recreational and social advantages similar to those enjoyed by city people.

Jackson's Mill is a pioneer of its kind. It is attended not only by farm men and women, but representatives of the 4-H agricultural clubs, volunteer helpers, teachers, and others actively interested in improving country life in the State.

Campers at Jackson's Mill are often able, after they return to their homes, successfully to turn the tide in the farm and home income from a losing or barely paying proposition to a profitable one, it is said, besides contributing much through new skills acquired and generally making the farm and home life fuller, freer and happier.

The camp is on the site of the boyhood home of Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson of Civil War fame, and there, where he played as a boy, thousands of young people have come to learn and play, and to be trained for leadership in the communities they represent.

Speakers Scheduled

The speakers included in the program at the Farm Women's Camp were Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the National Committee on Home and Community Work of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and one of 10 women participating in a national agricultural conference at Washington, and Mrs. Frances Y. Kline, authority from the educational department of the General Foods Corporation, New York City. Ross B. Johnston, editor of the State Department of Agriculture, will teach a class on "Know West Virginia," the purpose of which is to help make the women "state-minded."

Many of the women never have had an entire week during which they did not wash dishes, cook, and maintain the household routine on the farm. Camp life offers to them a week of wonderful "adventuring in friendship," learning from their fellow-campers, and from the instruction the session affords. They perform no duties, and a small fee gives them all accommodations.

Jackson's Mill camp originally was built to "discover and train 4-H Club leaders," according to W. H. Kendrick, director, and is "dedicated to the boys and girls of that club whose avowed object is to develop themselves more fully along the lines of head, hand, heart and health." There, leadership is taught, along with scientific agriculture, home-making and religion that fits into everyday group life.

Counties Have Cottages

A number of counties have their own cottages—large, substantial buildings which serve as dormitories for county delegations, and with rooms suitable also for classroom use. In time, it is expected that most of the 55 counties of the State will be so represented in the grounds. These are homelike buildings of distinctive style, each designed to fit into the natural surroundings, and to avoid any impression of monotony. Altogether, there are 22 buildings on the property.

Eighty-nine acres comprise the camp. It originally had but five, the gift of the owners of the Jackson's Mill site. Lewis County, in which the camp is located, bought an adjacent tract of 30 acres, and gave it to the State, and from this modest beginning it has grown to its present proportions.

The early campers had only tents and rude dwellings at their disposal, and many of them even helped to erect these structures, lay out the grounds and work out a sewerage and draining system. That was in 1921, and the several years which followed. Now, among others, are the assembly hall, and the large dining hall inspired by the architecture at Mount Vernon, both of which were built by state funds, and 10 cottages contributed by the counties. The bathhouse was constructed by the athletic department of West Virginia University, and other small buildings have been erected by boy campers.

EARNINGS REDUCED ON BRITISH RAILWAYS

LONDON (AP)—Railway traffic returns made public by the British Railways, Aug. 20, reveal an aggregate decrease in this year's earnings of approximately $26,785,000 despite the efforts made by rail officials to reduce losses.

Executives are attempting to meet severe highway competition by uniting rail to road traffic, and by installing new rolling stock. Fares were lowered and more passengers obtained but it was found the public was being carried at such unremunerative rates that the railways' position was even worse.

NICARAGUA EXTENDS POLITICAL AMNESTY

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (By U. P.)—The decree of President Moncada, extending amnesty to all charged with political offenses since Jan. 1, 1930, became effective Aug. 19.

The decree permits those benefiting by the decree to vote in the coming elections. Those who are imprisoned here will be freed, and others who are residing abroad may return.

VLADECK IS SOCIALIST CHOICE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement that B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, is the Socialist candidate from the Eighth Congressional District, in Brooklyn, was made here Aug. 14. The district has a large Jewish population.

LEAGUE FUTURE IN DEBATE AS CONCLAVE NEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

be divided into 14 sections. There should be 15 directors, of whom eight should be called undersecretaries. The minority, which was supported by Germany and Italy, proposes that the sole responsibility should lie with the chief secretary, who should, however, be assisted by a council of five undersecretaries. Ten sections are proposed.

Italy contends that the minority system of providing for a consultative committee of five will give to members not represented on the League Council effective, and not merely apparent, participation in the direction of the Secretariat.

Rumanian Diplomatist Mooted for Assembly Head

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Speculation is rife here concerning the presidency of the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly, and the states which are likely to be elected to serve on the League Council in replacement of the three retiring members.

As regards the former it is understood that opinion has already been sounded concerning the candidacy of Nicolas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister in London and former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rumania. Mr Titulescu is well known in Geneva, where his long harangues in discussions concerning the dispute over the Hungarian optants will be as long remembered as those of his opponent Count Apponyi.

Of the three Latin-American states which are represented on the Council, it is the turn of Cuba to retire. It is understood that the Latin-American block, formed last year, is thinking of putting forward the candidature of Jose Matos, Guatemalan Minister at Paris, who was formerly Foreign Minister of Guatemala and a professor of international law. Professor Matos will be in Geneva early in September and will participate in the discussions which the Latin-American delegations decided last year to have among themselves before the Assembly sessions commence.

50 WANT POSITION OF VILLAGE MANAGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—At least 50 persons have applied for the position of village manager of Mamaroneck in reply to advertisements in municipal magazines and in newspapers, James M. Smith, Village Clerk, announced on Aug. 19. Salaries request range from $2500 to $10,000.

The new manager will be named about April 1, 1931, when the manager form of government is adopted, reducing the board of trustees from seven to five members.

BILLINGS CASE NEARS CLOSE IN CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — After nearly four weeks of procedure without precedent in American legal history, the justices of the State Supreme Court concluded their public hearing on the application of Warren K. Billings for a pardon.

Although no further oral testimony will be taken unless some unforeseen development makes it necessary to reconvene, William H. Waste, Chief Justice, announced, the Billings case is not yet closed. Much additional testimony will be received in the form of affidavits and depositions, from both the "prosecution" and the "defense," it was revealed.

NEWARK SHOE CONCERN PLANS TO LIQUIDATE

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A certificate of voluntary dissolution of the James A. Banister Company, nationally known shoe manufacturers, was mailed Aug. 20 to the Secretary of State by counsel for stockholders.

Company officials said there was no financial pressure but the outlook was not sufficiently promising to warrant continuance of the company. Liquidation was expected to start immediately.

'RED' EDITOR GETS JAIL TERM IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Leo Mabelle, editor of the Worker, Communist newspaper, was sent to jail for a month by Judge Enright Aug. 20 for having entered Canada from the United States illegally.

Mabelle, also known as George Dubois, was political organizer for a Communist nominee in the recent national election. At the expiration of his term he will be deported.

BOOTH'S DAUGHTER ADOPTS HIS NAME

LONDON (AP)—Commissioner Catherine Booth, daughter of the late Gen. Bramwell Booth, has by deed poll assumed the surname of Bramwell in addition to the surname of Booth, thus adopting the name by which her father was known to members of the Salvation Army throughout the world.

"In the first place," Miss Catherine Bramwell Booth explained, "I have taken this step to keep fresh the name of my father, as a mark of respect to his memory.

"Another reason is that it will prevent people from confusing my name with that of my grandmother, who was also Catherine Booth. She, of course, was the wife of Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army."

Miss Catherine Bramwell Booth is engaged in writing the life story of her father.

Greco-Turkish Accord Called End of 500 Years of Conflict

Arbitration Treaty Expected to Follow Pact Settling Property Claims of Refugees—Mr. Venizelos Expected to Visit Angora in Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The conflict which commenced five centuries ago between Greece and Turkey has come to a definite end by the recent economic convention between Athens and Angora, Mr. Venizelos declared in one of his speeches before the Chamber of Deputies. At least the accord is regarded as being rather the commencement of the work of putting an end to the antagonism which has divided the two peoples since 1453.

The greatest hope for settlement lies in the fact that both nations are today governed by republican régimes instead of by imperialistic policies marked by mutual hatred. It is expected that the actual accord will soon be followed by a commercial treaty and a consular convention, leading to the conclusion of a pact of friendship and arbitration. Work is already under way to this end, and it is expected that in autumn Mr. Venizelos will go to Angora to sign the pact.

A section of the refugees considering the accord as against their own interests made loud demonstrations, both in the Chamber of Deputies and in the streets, but the Cretan statesman succeeded in winning most of them over by showing that though the accord was in many points not suited to Greek interests, yet it was the only way to protect the interests of Hellenism in Turkey and to open the way to peace in the Near West, which was indispensable for all Greeks.

Work toward an understanding began in June, 1928, when Greece and Turkey signed a convention concerning the exchange of Greek and Turkish populations. Some 1,500,000 Greeks from Asia Minor and eastern Thrace were exchanged with 350,000 Turks from Greece, the Greeks in Istanbul and the Turks in Western Thrace excepted. To adjust the exchange of property a mixed commission of 11 (four Greeks, four Turks and three foreigners) was established. For seven years the commission has been at work and now it has come to the conclusion that the task is so immense that it would take several decades for its accomplishment.

The governments of Athens and Angora therefore have agreed to set the Lausanne convention aside, in order to have their hands free to make a quick settlement of this thorny question.

In consequence both parties suppressed their actual claims to property abandoned in each country by their nationals. Each party is now given the right to detain the property of the nonexchangeable people, allowing compensation. The settlement of the question of the Greeks living in Istanbul is obtained by considering all of them as established, thereby enjoying all the privileges enjoyed by other Turkish citizens. The same right will be enjoyed also by the Greeks who have left Turkey on the strength of passports issued by Kemalist authorities.

The Greeks who have left Turkey for abroad without Kemalist passports, numbering some 30,000, are looked upon as fugitives. Turkey definitely shuts her doors against this category of people, but, in order to make some slight compensation, she has reduced her initial demand for £150,000 by £25,000 on condition that an equal sum be added by the Greek Government as indemnity to the fugitives.

The application of the accord has been confided to the care of the mixed commission, and the reports thus far obtained show that both Turkey and Greece are determined to abide by its provisions.

I. C. C. ASKED TO HELP MERGER

WASHINGTON (AP) — In behalf of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, the Interstate Commerce Commission was asked, Aug. 18, to disregard petitions filed by Minnesota and other northwestern states renewing opposition to the projected merger of those two railroads and the Burlington system.

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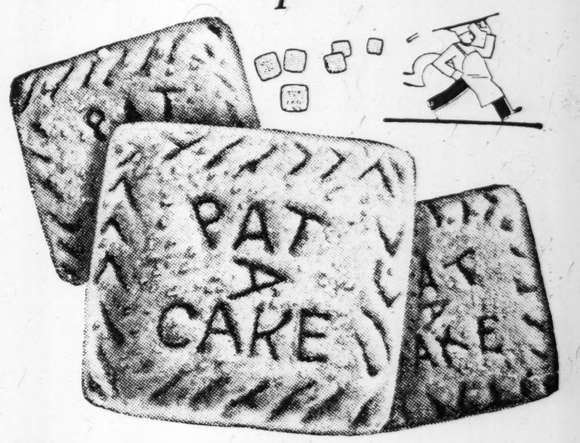

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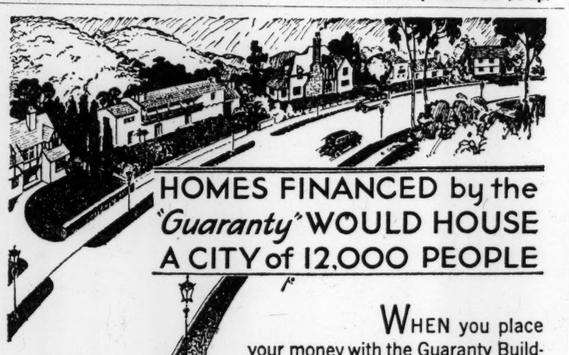

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An interesting fact book has been produced to give business executives the essential data on this growing, stable market. The coupon brings it.

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NEW DEVICE COOLS HOUSES AT LOW COST

Motorless Refrigerator Uses Only Mercury and Water as Essentials

Refrigeration without the use of ice, which has become widespread throughout the country in recent years, is expected to receive further impetus by the invention of a new method that will probably make a refrigeration unit available to the public at an extremely attractive price. Dr. Daniel F. Comstock, president of Comstock & Wescott, Inc., research engineers of Boston and Niagara Falls, a former member of the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and principal inventor of the technicolor process for making colored motion pictures, announces the invention.

The exact price at which the new machine, known as the "Stator," will be marketed of course cannot be determined until rather large scale production is reached, but it promises to be the least expensive mechanism of this sort yet put on the market. The essential idea involves the use simply of mercury and water. These two circulate in such a way that, at a certain point, the flow of mercury-vapor pulls water-vapor off the top of the water. The reduced pressure on the top of the water produces refrigeration there. Ice is made quite rapidly in this new machine, production of which has already been started on a small scale by a Cambridge refrigeration company.

The new system has been developed after six years of research under direction of Dr. Comstock and Lyman P. Whitney of the firm's technical staff. Exhaustive tests indicate that the cooling of homes and small business buildings will soon become possible. The simplicity of the new method appears to make it the answer of modern technical research to the problem of reducing the discomfort of sweltering mid-summer heat.

Mercury is first heated and the vapor forced at great speed through a venturi tube and aspirator, where it sucks in water vapor drawn from the cooling unit by the partial vacuum. This causes the water in the cooler to evaporate more rapidly, producing refrigeration there. The water vapor is then separated from the mercury vapor, each of which returns to its original point to go through the same process again. Mercury being heavier than water, forces the latter back to its original height. This machine eliminates mechanical valves and the use of a motor.

The first unit, designed for domestic food refrigeration, is air-cooled and needs only to be connected with the local supply of power. This domestic unit, and the larger house cooling units that are to follow as soon as possible, are operated by gas at the present time. Use of electricity is contemplated as the machine evolves commercially.

The new machine can be installed in the basement of the average American home at moderate cost, requiring neither attendant nor care. In homes thus equipped, windows would be kept closed on hot days to prevent the cool air escaping out of doors.

AIR RAID DANGER IS MINIMIZED BY PARLEY SPEAKER

(Continued from Page 1)

any possibility of permanent abstention from such raids being secured by agreement between nations, but he did feel that there is some chance of reaching an agreement on a reasonable limitation of air forces through efforts such as those now being made by the League of Nations, in spite of the difficulties in the path of such limitation.

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., although unwilling to risk an opinion on the technical possibility of the type of surprise air attack referred to by Mr. Warner gave as his opinion that "a well-organized attack of that kind once in the air, the havoc pictured by some of the enthusiasts in this sort of speculation would not be wholly imaginary, but the danger of such an attack in the United States is not nearly so great as on the continent of Europe due to the necessity of transporting the attacking planes by aircraft carriers."

Admiral Hepburn agreed with Mr. Warner as to the difficulty of applying the theory of naval limitation to limitation of aircraft, but took an opposinig point of view on the value of rules restricting the use of aircraft in time of war. "If there was a single clear-cut issue decided by the Great War," he declared, "it was that such rules must be respected in time of war."

Would Abide by Rules

"If we believe," he pointed out, "that there are nations that cannot be trusted to observe recognized rules of war, must we not also believe that there are nations which cannot be trusted to observe any agreement looking to the abolition of war. I am confident that the professional military men of all civilized nations will abide by such rules of war as may be adopted. They will not violate them except as they may be authorized or directed by the civil power to do so.

"May I be allowed to point out that in the rules of war all the recognized customs ameliorating the conditions of war to combatants and noncombatants alike are of military rather than of civil origin. Frightfulness in war is a question of civil morality, not of military morality."

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, British Navy, retired, characterized the predictions of the "two-hour war terrorists" as "not only stupid, not only contemptible, but as the very negation of civilization" and recommended that action be taken to prevent the publication of such dangerous and brutal suggestions.

Lord Meston, of Agra and Dunottar, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, explained the means by which the recently published report of the Simon commission proposes to advance India on the path to national freedom and stated that he believed the great majority of sound Indian opinion favored gradual progress along the lines therein established, in a lecture before the institute Aug. 20.

Lord Meston doubted if even the leaders of the present Nationalist movement—which in a previous lecture he defined as "orthodox Hinduism" and not true Nationalism—knew what they were doing in opposing the work of the Simon commission and stirring up anarchy as they are. As for their demand for entire independence outside the British Commonwealth, Lord Meston said, "not one of them in his heart believes that this is possible or has the remotest wish for it. At the best, it is insanity; at the worst, it is a stupid piece of bargaining and bluff which does their intelligence little credit."

Not True Feeling on Report

The "boycott and lawlessness of the last six months" is not, he said, "a true picture of the feelings of the people of India about the Simon commission report. The fury of protest was planned," he said, "long before the commission's scheme was produced. The orders for the uproar were given by men who protested loudly that they had not read, and would never read, the report; the disturbances are the work of mobs who have no conception of what the proposals imply. All that they know is that the hand of government has been weakened and the course is clear for the glorious excitement of defying authority. All that their leaders care for is that the excitement should become sufficiently widespread and sufficiently dangerous to frighten England into capitulation."

"The only difference between us and the Indian patriot," Lord Meston continued, "is the pace at which it is safe to move toward the goal of self government. He wants to get there at once. We see the dangers. We also see, though we do not want to brandish them aloft, the inherent weaknesses in India's life which she must subdue before she can step into line with the great nations, and we believe that only by the long and patient coöperation of Britons and Indians can those weaknesses be overcome."

At the round table on the Near East, Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University outlined the fundamental divergence of view between China and Japan over Manchuria. He held out no hope for an immediate solution of the problem.

The Chinese, he said, consider Manchuria a part of their homeland, some of which they believe Japan is trying to take from them. Imbued with strong national sentiment, they are determined to prevent a further expansion of Japan's interests in Manchuria and to regain the concessions already granted

Japan Defends Rights

The Japanese, also fired by national sentiment, ask, he declared, "shall the rights won in South Manchuria by great national sacrifices in two wars and now held rightfully and legally, be respected, or be seized from us?" The Japanese also stress the vital importance to them of their economic interests in China.

Grover Clark, member of the China Famine Relief, pointed out that, whereas in 1920-21 only half of the funds were contributed from Chinese sources, over 85 per cent of the funds contributed to relieve the present famine came from Chinese sources.

At the Pan-American round table Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan said, "A foundation for the national security of each Pan-American country, based upon treaties, is being laid by the insistence on the part of many that henceforward no title to territory will be valid if based upon conquest."

Standardization and industrialization, products of the modern machine age, were said to have been responsible for a leveling down rather than raising up of tastes and standards by Prof. Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow speaking at the round table on western civilization.

"The larger range of goods available for the consumer," he said, "has been a consequence rather of the producer's power to produce certain goods than of any logical demand on the part of the consumer. The producer dominates, and in many cases lowers the standards of taste, whereas those who made civilization in other periods were the consumers who bought only what they wanted and never what the producer forced upon the market."

No Place for Little Barefoot Boys to Play Tag

Cowling From Ewing Galloway

IN INDIA THEY DRY THEIR WASH NEAR THE TUB

There, now the answer to the riddle has been divulged. One might have had to guess for a long, long time before learning what the white patches are. Looks somewhat as if the Brobdingnagians had been cutting out paper dolls for their youngsters. Actually it is on the banks of the Jumma River in Agra, India, where the laundrymen spread out their wash to dry. This includes both garments and newly made cloth. Evidently they have little or no wind there and no sudden showers or rises in the water.

WALKER INQUIRY IS DEMANDED BY G. O. P. ALDERMAN

(Continued from Page 1)

employment, and the situation in the Board of Standards and Appeals."

He makes no mention of any specific case of appointment by the Mayor which should be investigated, but makes the general charges that things are not what they should be.

Meanwhile legal proceedings in the Ewald case are temporarily blocked through the refusal of some of the principals to testify before the federal grand jury and the suspension by the New York county grand jury of its reconsideration of the case because of Governor Roosevelt's intervention in placing the inquiry into the hands of Attorney-General Hamilton Ward.

Healy Resigns

Mrs. George F. Ewald, Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, to whom Mrs. Ewald loaned $10,000, without interest or security before her husband's elevation to the bench, and Thomas T. Tommaney, chief clerk in Sheriff Thomas M. Farley's office, who arranged the loan, were the witnesses before the federal grand jury on Aug. 2, but refused to repeat testimony on this loan readily given by them when they were under examination by District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain before the county grand jury last week.

During the day, Mr. Healy submitted his resignation as first deputy commissioner of plant and structures to Mayor James J. Walker, who accepted it immediately.

Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman, co-chairman of the Socialist Party committee, also were among those to voice disappointment over an investigation that would have to do only with the Ewald case.

"We want to investigate a system—not one sinner," they said.

Simultaneously Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan moved to clear up charges of leniency of police courts in dealing with tenement house violators, made by William F. Deegan, tenement house commissioner.

RAMSAY MacDONALD LIVING AT HILLOCKS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scotland—Ramsay MacDonald is living here at the Hillocks and enjoying a vacation with his family. To this little house which is real home to the British Prime Minister come many distinguished guests.

General Hertzog, South African Nationalist Prime Minister, is expected this week. Last week a party of American friends, among them Charles G. Dawes, the Ambassador at London, lunched at the Hillocks.

The Premier's mail arrives regularly, containing departmental reports and statistics, and recently he received a basket of peaches from G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. The fruit was conveyed across the Atlantic by the R-100, which also carried a number of messages to the Premier from Canada, including a letter from the new Canadian Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, who is an old friend of Mr. MacDonald.

TRIO OF SUSPECTED COMMUNISTS OUSTED

BESSEMER CITY, N. C. (AP)—Three men suspected by striking textile workers of being Communists were captured by strikers Aug. 20, two of them tied together, all of them roughly treated and then chased from town.

The men were said to be Albert Herger, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union; W. G. Binkley of Winston-Salem, Communist candidate for Congress in the Fifth North Carolina District, and Walter Wilson of Asheville, southern representative of the American Civil Liberties Union.

BRITISH OFFICIAL LOST IN YACHT WRECK

LONDON (AP)—A message to Lloyd's Aug. 21 said that the yacht Islander of the Royal Yacht Squadron has been driven ashore near Fowey at Lantivit Bay. All hands were lost. It was chartered by Commodore H. D. King, Member of Parliament, who was aboard. Other friends on the yacht, it is believed, were Commander Searle of Berwick-on-Tweed, Surgeon-Captain A. R. Brailey of Dunmow, Essex, and Captain Glazebrook of Bishop, Stortford. It also is believed that one of Commodore King's daughters and two children were aboard.

CHURCHES TO SPEND $15,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Protestant churches of metropolitan Chicago are planning to spend at least $2,500,000 more this year than last for building and remodeling projects, according to a survey made by the Chicago Church Federation. Total expenditures planned for this purpose during the present fiscal year, ending next June, the survey disclosed, approximate $15,000,000.

Appellate Court Help Sought by Roosevelt in Magistrate Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just requested the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, to undertake an investigation of the fitness of the magistrates and justices of the inferior courts in New York and Bronx counties The Governor's request was contained in a letter to presiding Justice Victor J. Dowling, of the Appellate Division, on Aug. 21.

"Recent charges against certain magistrates have raised a question as to the conduct of the magistrates' courts and of the magistrates themselves," the Governor's letter reads.

"As you know, by virtue of the constitution and the statutes of the State, the Appellate Division has been given the supervision of our inferior courts. These officers are removable by the Appellate Division alone and by no other authority, not even the Governor or the Legislature.

"While it is true that no specific charges have been presented to me with respect to any magistrate now sitting on the bench, the Appellate Division is, nevertheless, in my opinion, charged with a broad responsibility with seeing to it that public confidence in the inferior courts is maintained. May I, therefore, urge that the Appellate Division investigate on its own motion the Magistrates Courts under its jurisdiction and the justices thereof, so that the public may know the facts."

This action would broaden the investigation already ordered by the Governor in the George F. Ewald case through the convening of an extraordinary grand jury and supersedence of Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, by Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, as prosecutor.

An appellate division inquiry can be made under the law adopted by the last legislature. This law was drafted by officers of the New York County Bar Association after the scandals disclosed by the case of Magistrate Albert H. Vitale.

Mr. Ward, who returned to Albany on word of his designation to take charge of the Ewald inquiry, has received copies of the grand jury proceedings in the case. He is making a study to determine whether or not he will be limited to the Ewald case, under the Governor's instructions. The special grand jury will be drawn no later than Aug. 26, to allow for the opening of the extraordinary term of court on Sept. 15.

WAR VETERANS OF '98 VISIT VALLEY FORGE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pausing in a final patriotic gesture before demobilizing and leaving for their homes in the four corners of the nation, the United Spanish War Veterans on Aug. 21 made a pilgrimage to Valley Forge.

The encampment completed its formal business program yesterday by electing Edward S. Matthias, Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, as commander-in-chief for the ensuing year.

JULY BUILDING GOES 2.4 P. C. AHEAD OF JUNE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total indicated expenditure of $164,067,963 in building operations during July in the nation's principal cities—an increase of 2.4 per cent over the previous month—was reported Aug. 21 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A decrease of 2.2 per cent in residential building in the 288 cities of over 25,000 population included in the survey, the bureau reported, was offset by an increase of 5.1 per cent in non-residential construction.

BAVARIAN ORCHESTRA CONDUCTED BY STOCK

MUNICH, Bavaria (AP)—Frederick Stock of Chicago conducted the orchestra of the State Opera in Odeon Hall Aug. 20, bringing out for the first time in Germany the suite, "From the Northland," by Leo Sowerby, also of Chicago.

The selection was warmly received and Mr. Sowerby, who was present, was repeatedly called to the platform. Mr. Stock told the Associated Press that he was an enthusiastic admirer of the Bavarian state opera and its orchestra.

BRITISH-AMERICAN AIR PACT IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Government has submitted to Great Britain a draft for a projected reciprocal aerial agreement between the two countries.

The agreement would meet such contingencies as transatlantic flights, both in lighter-than-air craft and in airplanes between the United States and Great Britain and British colonies. Under existing conditions it is necessary on each occasion to obtain governmental permission from the country to which the flight is made before aircraft can fly over the territory.

MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—On the anniversary of John Paul Jones's naval victory, when he captured the Serapis and Scarborough off Flamborough Head, Eng, in 1779, a granite stone will be dedicated to his older brother, William Paul. The new stone will have set into it the crumbling sandstone monument which was erected by John Paul Jones in 1774.

KING GEORGE GOING TO SCOTL

LONDON (AP)—King George and Queen Mary will leave for Balmoral Aug. 22. It will be the first visit of His Majesty to his Scottish seat since his recent illness. The Duke of Gloucester and Prince George will be at Balmoral but the Prince of Wales is not expected to go north.

Indian Educational Director Appointed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., professor of education at Swarthmore College, has been appointed director of education in the Indian Service by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner of Indian Affairs, it was announced Aug. 21.

Dr. Ryan received the highest mark in the open examination recently held by the Civil Service Commission for the purpose of selecting a director of Indian education.

Against a background of educational experience that has become international, Dr. Ryan has an understanding of Indian affairs, gained while making a survey in 1926 of the social and economic conditions of the American Indians at the request of Dr. Hubert Work, then Secretary of the Interior. Acting for the Institute of Government Research, Dr. Ryan visited all the larger schools in the Indian Service system and many of the smaller ones. He has also studied public schools and mission schools teaching Indian pupils, and is said to be familiar with the problems of Indian education and acquainted with the personnel engaged in the Indian educational system.

'Through the Night'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Pilgrim Productions, Inc., present Helen MacKellar, in "Through the Night," a comedy by Samuel Ruskin Golding and Paul Dickey; presented at the Theater Masque, Aug. 18, 1930. The cast:

Howard Talbott	George MacQuarrie
Cram	Henry W. Pemberton
Camilla Del Val	Francesca Destinn
Inez Talbott	Helen MacKellar
De Witt Clinton Pomeroy	John Westley
Bob Hedges	Robert Hudson
Tony Collister	Noel Tearle
Mrs. Prentiss	Margaret Pitt
Inspector Cardigan	Charles T. Lewis

"Through the Night" is an odd blending of mystery comedy and problem drama. The audience did not know just how to take the early scenes, with the wife who was constantly mocking her husband as an officer of a crime prevention commission. Eventually the situation works out as something of a character study, the wife resorting to banter to hide her unhappiness and disillusion, and the husband becoming so obsessed with his criminal studies that he drifts into unlawful practices on a large scale. The theme is not set forth quite so sharply as that, possibly because such a point of view would have turned the husband instead of the wife into the central character.

Miss MacKeller sustains well the key of sparkle and dignity as the wife, a rôle which keeps her steadily on the stage through three acts. John Westley, as a genial lawyer, and Noel Tearle, as a supposed thief who turns out to be an altogether admirable person, help the play make a good effect even while the audience is puzzled by its strange pattern and its satirical patter. Robert Hudson is roundly applauded for his unctuousness in the part of a man-about-town. Some of the other players over-point their rôles to the degree of caricature, but this is a defect easily corrected in the stage direction. There is so much more to "Through the Night" than its mystery comedy elements that it may prove of unexpected popular appeal.

E. C. S.

Republicans Open Eastern Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The National Republican Congressional Committee opened its eastern bureau here Aug. 20 in the Hotel Roosevelt with a program of vigorous support of Republican candidacies in the 17 states of the Atlantic seaboard. The committee will be particularly energetic in Republic re-election campaigns, although it will not intrude unless its aid is requested.

John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, will direct the activities of the bureau, arriving here after Labor Day. In the meantime, Joseph R. McCuen, legislative clerk to the majority leader of the House of Representatives, will be in charge. Mr. McCuen said the committee's first step would be to formulate a speakers list for the Maine elections, which occur Sept. 9, preceding the country-wide elections by two months.

As far as support in New York City is concerned, Mr. McCuen said the bureau would back the candidacies of Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, of the seventeenth district, and Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of the twentieth district, New York City's only Republican representatives, both of whom face strong opposition.

Boston Man Named on Planning Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—William Stanley Parker, Boston architect, has been appointed a member of the planning committee of the White House Conference on Home Building and Ownership, according to an announcement made Aug. 21 by the American Institute of Architects. He will represent the architectural profession on the committee.

The planning committee, composed of representatives of the leading national groups interested in home building, will hold its first meeting during the latter part of September under the chairmanship of Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Parker was graduated from the architectural department of Harvard University in 1899. Since 1902 he has engaged in his profession in Boston, where he has been associated with R. Clipston Sturgis. He has been president of the Boston Building Congress since its organization in 1921, and director of the Architects Small House Service Bureau since 1926.

HAITIAN CABINET FORMED

PORT AU PRINCE (By U. P.)—A new Cabinet was named Aug. 19, constituted as follows: Manasse St. Fort Colin, Minister of Interior; Emmanuel Volel, Minister of Foreign Relations; Darthon La Tortue, Minister of Education and Agriculture; Georges Regnier, Minister of Finance, and Dumarsais Honore, Minister of Public Works

MEMORIAL TO VIRGINIA DARE

MANTEO, N. C. (AP)—A memorial was dedicated here Aug. 18 to Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in the new world, Aug. 18, 1587. The memorial, a gateway erected by the United States Government, stands on the site of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony.

ORANGE GROVES OF PALESTINE EXTENDING FAST

Quality of Fruit Said to Give It Preference in British Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A survey of the present position of the citrus industry by Harry Viteles, formerly of Philadelphia, manager of the Central Bank of Cooperative Institutions in Palestine, shows the total area now under orange cultivation in this country amounts to about 110,000 dunams (a dunam is about one-fourth of an acre), representing a third of the total land believed by experts to be suitable for orange growing.

Only about 35,000 dunams are at present fruit-bearing, the rest comprising young groves. The orange area in Jewish ownership is over 58,000 dunams, of which at present 11,250 dunams are fruit-bearing. The present Jewish area is more than 200 per cent greater than that of three years ago.

The principal orange center is still Judea. The Sharon Plain may displace the Judean district when the Wadi Hawareth, the entire area of the Palestine Plantations Company and of the new colonies such as Herzlia and Natania are developed.

The value of the 58,086 dunams of orange groves developed by Jews is estimated at about £4,000,000, with a total indebtedness of less than £750,000.

Mr. Viteles quotes a statement from a report published by the United States Department of Agriculture referring to the marketing prospects of Palestine oranges. "Palestine oranges are becoming increasingly important in European markets during the winter. The significance of Palestine in the European orange market lies not in the quantity, but in the quality of the fruit. The fruit is surpassed in appearance and in eating quality by few oranges from any source, though the character of packing in Palestine is inferior to that in most commercial districts. Oranges from Palestine usually sell at a premium over Spanish oranges in the British market."

LISBON GIVES GOLD STAR TRIP

LISBON (AP)—The War Office, emulating the United States, Aug. 21 issued a decree which will permit relatives of Portuguese soldiers killed during the World War to make a free trip to the battlefield cemeteries in France.

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One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
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If you want to enjoy all the delicious flavor of New England's famous dish—make sure the beans you buy are really brick oven baked, the way "down east" housewives baked them a century ago. That's the way FRIEND'S BEANS are cooked—slowly and thoroughly—as grandma used to do.

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GRAIN MARKET HOLDS UP WELL UNDER STRESS

Wild Markets Are Believed Thing of Past—Regulation Proves Worth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Recent grain market trading, stimulated by drought reports, disclosed that the wild markets of the past with the public caught in price collapses such as occurred in 1925, are probably a thing of the past, say officials responsible for government regulation of the exchanges.

As a result of the reforms instituted at the suggestion of the Federal Government after that last example of uncurbed speculation five years ago, the wide price swings, which ranged as high as 13½ cents a bushel for May wheat on a single day in that "runaway" market, never have been repeated, L. A. Fitz, grain futures supervisor here, points out.

In contrast with the 1925 market with the price run up 86¼ cents from $1.19⅜ to $2.05⅞, and the subsequent collapse to $1.36½, marked by wide price ranges during the trading of a single session, the range was less than 6 cents a bushel on the peak day of the recent movement, Aug. 6, 1930.

Traders thought the volume of dealings on the Chicago Board of Trade that day might set a record, but the actual statistics showed that trading in all grains on the board that day totaled 180,331,000 bushels.

That figure was far below the since unapproached record of 256,529,000 bushels dealt in on March 13, 1925, a memorable day in the grain pit, when the price of May wheat broke from $1.79½ to $1.66¼.

"Education and reform within the exchanges themselves have led to a great improvement in the grain markets," Mr. Fitz said. "The grain futures administration is only here to administer the law, while the exchanges themselves have it within their power to prevent most of the abuses that formerly characterized the unregulated markets. The wild market of 1925 showed the exchanges the necessity of more careful regulation of their members' conduct.

"The exchanges found that in such markets where professional speculators were operating on an enormous scale, the resultant wide price swings were injuring themselves as well as the general public participating in the markets."

Illinois Democrats Plunge in All Over

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP) — James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for the Senate, will seek election on a platform favoring repeal of all prohibition legislation.

The Democratic state convention adopted, Aug. 20, without a dissenting vote, an antidry plank calling for unqualified repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and immediate repeal of the Volstead Act, the Jones Law and the Illinois Search and Seizure Act.

The Democrats also criticized primary expenditures of the Republican senatorial nominee, Ruth Hanna McCormick, and the Republican Party for "saddling additional burdens on the farmers of America by a vicious tariff measure passed at a session primarily called for relief of the farmer."

FARMERS' RELIEF TO BE BASED UPON $20,000,000 FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

spent $17,000,000 in aiding the Mississippi Valley.

All members of the national committee were present at the first meeting except Henry M. Robinson, head of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, who will serve to coördinate federal with state and private credit agencies.

Destruction of the corn crop has been checked in most sections by recent showers and cool weather, it is reported to the Department of Agriculture, "but material improvement," says the department, "will apparently be limited. The week brought the best rains in a long time to large droughty areas, the most substantial being in Kentucky, parts of West Virginia, southwestern Indiana, southeastern and much of northern Illinois, extreme eastern and southwestern Iowa, much of South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas; rather generally in Missouri, north, central and parts of western Tennessee; much of Arkansas, extreme northeastern Oklahoma, eastern Mississippi and more generally in Alabama.

"Extensive areas are, however, largely unrelieved. These include most of Ohio, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, much of Montana, extreme western Tennessee, southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana and most of Oklahoma and Texas. In these sections crops continued to deteriorate, but in the Middle Atlantic area there was some relief by light local showers and much cooler weather."

Roads Expect $15,000,000 Loss by Grain Rate Cut

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind—An estimate that the reduction in grain rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission would cost the western railroads approximately $15,000,000, "at a time when their earnings are lower than any time since 1921," was made by C. D. Morris, member of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, in an address before the Rotary Club here on Aug. 21.

In addition, he said, They are called upon at this time to make temporary reduction of rates on farm products and live stock, in aid of the farmers in those sections of the country affected by the drought. These reductions in rates, combined with the general business depression at this time, are likely to make 1930 one of the most unsuccessful years, from an earning standpoint, the railroads have experienced in the past decade."

Ohio Names Relief Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — In accordance with the suggestion of President Hoover, Gov. Myers X. Cooper has appointed the following eight men members of the Ohio Drought Relief Committee for Ohio to carry on the work outlined in the President's plan: Perry L. Green, state director of agriculture, chairman; Dr. Charles A. Neal, state director of health; Edward Seiter, president Ohio Bankers Association; John Ahlers, Red Cross; C. W. Van Horn, general manager Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cincinnati; W. F. Kirk, Master Ohio State Grange; Murray D. Lincoln, secretary Ohio Farm Bureau and general manager Ohio Farm Bureau Corporation; H. C. Ramsower, director, extension service college of agriculture, Ohio State University.

Saskatchewan Gets Rain

WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Rainfall in halfway across New Mexico placed ised relief for fire fighters facing three major fires and more than a dozen small blazes. Radio reports said there had been half an inch at Ile a La Crosse, and that Knee Lake, 30 miles northeast, appeared to be in the path of the storm.

MacNider Praises Canada's Border Aid

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Hanford MacNider, newly appointed United States Minister to Canada, has arrived in Washington for the customary period of conference at the State Department before assuming his post at Ottawa. He will discuss with President Hoover steps to be taken to assure conclusion of a construction agreement with Canada for the St. Lawrence waterway.

The fact that the new Canadian Ministry was elected on a platform favoring the construction of the canal has raised hopes of the United States that long delays caused by local disagreements in Canada, will now be overcome. As an Iowa resident, Mr. MacNider has been interested for a long time in the canal as a solution to the farm relief problem, although he has never, even as Undersecretary of War, had anything to do with the negotiations, more than in a general way.

Canada's cooperation in helping the United States enforce prohibition has been "remarkable," Mr. MacNider declared when asked about border problems. He explained that country had not stopped to ask whether it is in sympathy with our method of liquor control. The misunderstandings that have taken place in border enforcement are rare, he declared, adding that "it is because they are rare that they are news."

Florida to Have Freight Highway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—A franchise for the construction of a toll highway capable of carrying heavy freight-laden vehicles between Orlando and a point near Canaveral Harbor on the east coast has been granted by the Orange County board of commissioners to H. P. Eastwood and Clyde C. Belt of Orlando.

Canaveral Harbor, one of the deepest harbors on the eastern coast of Florida has been for 40 years the subject of much speculation on the part of central Florida as the natural outlet for much of its citrus and vegetable produce, since direct contact with this harbor would give central Florida the benefit of competitive water rates on the railroads which are enjoyed by the seacoast cities of Florida.

Developers of the project believe the industrial development of central Florida, which geographically is the normal distributing point of many large industries, lies in an easy access to the sea. Such a road, which under terms of the franchise must be commenced in the next year, would afford just such an outlet and the project is hailed as one of the greatest significance to the rich agricultural interior of Florida.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CHOOSES OFFICIALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The names of four new faculty members have been announced by Dr. William Moseley Brown, president of Atlanta University, at Virginia Beach.

Charles Newman Wunder, who has served as professor of mathematics and head of the department at the University of Mississippi since 1926, has been made professor of physics and dean of men. Dr. Wunder is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College and is a native of Virginia. Other appointments were Dr. Clyde Mortimer Huber, professor of mathematics; Sarah E. Martin, registrar, and George Edward Norton, burser and instructor in English language and literature.

RUMANIAN POLITICS AGAIN COMPLICATED

VIENNA (AP)—The stand-off between King Carol and Queen Helen has complicated the Rumanian political situation considerably. Juliu Maniu, the Premier, has announced that he will not preside at the coronation ceremonies unless Helen is crowned beside Carol; hence political circles consider that his attitude may produce a change in the Government.

Some predict that in such a case Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Ambassador to Great Britain, might undertake to form a coalition government. Mr. Titulescu, however, has hitherto demanded reconciliation of the King and Queen before the coronation.

MRS. O'DONNELL ADDS TO HER LEAD IN DERBY

ROSWELL, N. M. (AP)—Three hops halfway across New Mexico placed Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell of Long Beach unofficially 26m. 48s. in the lead of the Long Beach-Chicago National Women's Air Derby, Aug. 20.

Miss Marjorie Doig, Danbury, Conn., tenaciously clung to second place. The unofficial elapsed time table from Long Beach to Roswell follows: Mrs. Gladys O'Donnell 6h. 7m. 3s.; Miss Marjorie Doig 6h. 33m. 56s.; Miss Mildred Morgan 8h. 34m. 2s.; Miss Jean La Rene 8h. 48m. 58s.; Miss Ruth Stewart 10h. 54m. 35s.; Miss Ruth Barron 25h. 18m. 18s.

MAYAN ORIGIN TRACED ANEW BY ARCHÆOLOGIST

Northern Cities Believed Founded in Early Christian Era

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Developments in archæological research in the Maya field of the Yucatecan Peninsula during the last few years foreshadow a radical change in the old conception of Maya history, says Enrique Juan Palacios of the Direction of Archæology of the Ministry of Public Education, who has just returned from the ancient Maya city of Uxmal.

The old theory has been that there was an "Old Maya Empire" in Chiapas, Guatemala and Honduras which reached its greatest height during the first five centuries of the Christian era, and that a "new" Maya empire then grew up in the north which attained its prime during the second five centuries of that era and later. The "old" empire was within the 9th Cycle of the Maya calendar, and the "new" within the 10th, periods being about 400 years apart and the 9th Cycle falling in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Discoveries of the Carnegie Institution Expedition at Cobá several years ago, however, indicated that that far northern city on the boundaries between what is now Yucatan and Quintana Roo, existed long before it should have, according to the theories held of Mayan history. Similarly the exploration by members of the Mexican Direction of Archæology at the ancient city of Etzna-Tixmucuy in Campeche showed that this city too was full fledged in "old" empire times.

Most recent of all evidence pointing in the same direction are the finds by Frans Blom of Tulane University of new carved monuments at the famous city of Uxmal, Yucatan, which was known to have been a member of the famous Mayan triple alliance of the peninsula several centuries before the discovery of America. Some of the Maya dates which Mr. Blom has interpreted make the city many centuries older than was believed, and also throw it back into "old" empire times.

Enrique Juan Palacios, Mexican archæologist who has just returned from Uxmal, finds the carved stele too worn to decipher with the means at his disposal, although Mr. Blom with the aid of electric lights at night from a generator he carried into the Maya city, was able to make more headway. Mr. Palacios, however, considers the most important proof of the greater age of Uxmal, the discovery of the carved figure of Itzamná on one of the better preserved stone monuments or stele.

Itzamná is the oldest and greatest of the Maya gods, and who legend says founded the Maya race and made his sacred city at Izamal. The carved figure at Uxmal is in his "godclothes." He wears a large necklace of sacred jade, immense ear pendants, and a headdress of plumes that dwarf his otherwise godlike size.

The worship of Itzamná preceded that of Kukulkan, the feathered serpent god, who was only a foreign Toltec importation of later times. The fact that Itzamná is represented at Uxmal, a city thought to be comparatively new, suggests that it is on the contrary very old. Mr. Palacios believes it very likely that when the great cities of Quirigúa, Copán and Palenque in Honduras, Guatemala and Chiapas flourished in the early centuries of Christianity, northern cities in Yucatan, Quintana Roo and Campeche already existed.

COTTON RATES CUT IN MISSISSIPPI AREA

WASHINGTON (AP)—A general revision of railroad rates on cotton was ordered Aug. 20 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be effective Jan. 10.

In its main features the order left practically undisturbed the present cotton rates applying to the southeast quarter of the country, but reduced rates applying to the southeast quarter of the country, but reduced rates applying to the Mississippi Valley to the point of equalizing them with the eastern rates. It provided for cotton rates in the Southwest on a basis 10 per cent higher than that applying in the Southeast; and it altered the export rates on cotton to Texas seaports in such fashion as to decrease the charges levied for short hauls and increase those applying to long ones. It required also the equalization of Mobile with New Orleans in the matter of cotton export rates.

HUTCHINS TO TEACH 'EXPERIMENT' CLASS

CHICAGO (AP)—As a teaching experiment, Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, will instruct a class of incoming freshmen in a study of the classics, drama, fiction, history and philosophy.

The course is listed as an "honors" course, never before offered to freshmen classes at the university. The student is placed upon his own initiative, with a minimum of supervision, class attendance and day-by-day requirements, and with a maximum of freedom. Twenty of the brightest members of the fall freshmen class will be asked to enroll in the course.

GLIDER TO ATTEMPT CHANNEL CROSSING

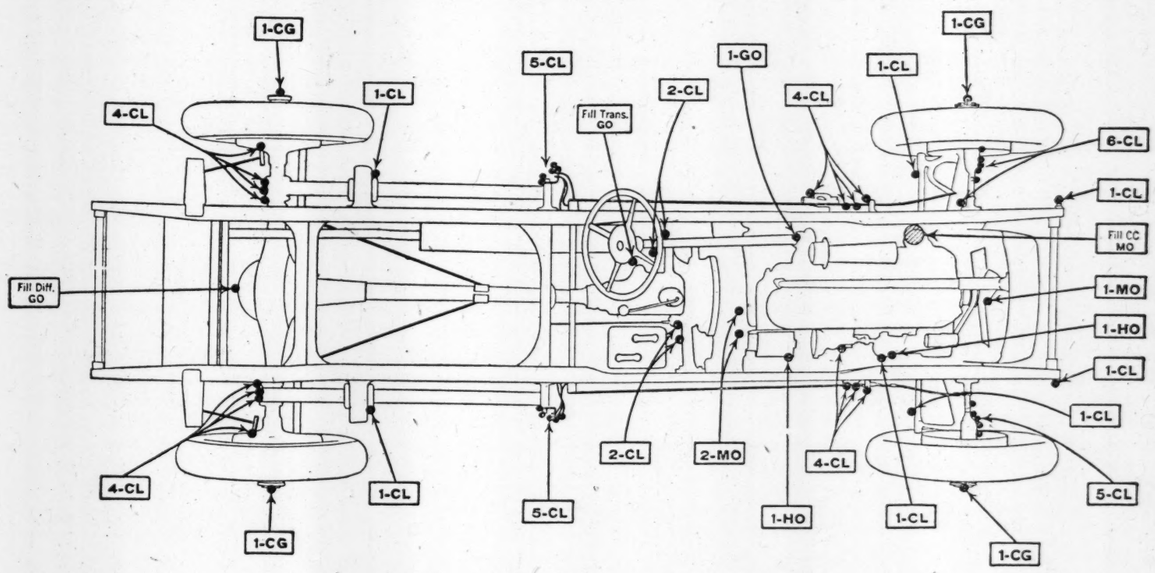
WASSERKUPPE, Ger. (AP)—Lieut. Hasse Hemmer of the German Military Police Office, one of the contestants in the international gliding competition here, said Aug. 20 that he planned to glide over the English Channel next March.

The oddest feature of his scheme is that he intends to ride upon the clouds and winds of a storm. He intends to carry a parachute and life belt.

$175,628,197 SCHOOL BUDGET

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Education adopted a 1931 budget of $175,628,197.51 for the school system. The figure is almost $6,000,000 more than last year's. In addition, the budget includes $39,000,000 for corporate stock for a school-building program.

How many points are being missed when your car is "greased"?



The chart shows one of the most popular cars, which has 61 lubricating points and requires 6 different lubricants.

IS YOUR CAR ON THIS LIST?*

CAR	MODEL	Points to be lubricated	Lubricants required
Auburn	6-80, 6-85, 8-90, 8-95, 120, 125	20	7
	6-76, 8-88, 115	39	6
Buick	40, 50, 60, 115, 116, 120, 121, 128, 129	61	6
Cadillac	314, 341, 341B, 353	51	6
Chandler	6-65	51	6
"	31A, Big 6, Royal 75, Royal 85, Royal 8	36	6
Chevrolet	National Four, Series AB	42	5
"	International Six, Series AC	45	5
Chrysler	65, 66, 70, 75, 77	28	6
"	De Soto Six and Eight	37	6
"	Imperial	31	5
"	52, 58, Plymouth	34	5
Dodge	Four, 128 Series	42	6
"	Standard Six, Victory Six, Senior Six	44	6
"	Eight	30	7
Durant	M-2, Star	61	6
"	55, 60, 63, 65, 66, 70, 75	59	7
Erskine	(Current Model)	36	6
Essex	Super Six, Challenger	45	6
Ford	"A"	44	6
"	"T"	34	5
Franklin	130, 135, 137	38	7
Gardner	75, 80, 90, 120, 125, 130, 136, 140, 150	57	6
Graham-Paige	610, 612, 614, 615, 619, 629, 835	51	7
"	621, 827, 837	24	6
Hudson	Super-Six	58	6
"	Eight	39	7
Hupmobile	Six and Eight	42	6
La Salle	(Current Model)	54	6
Lincoln	(Current Model)	52	6
Marmon	74, 75, E75	18	7
"	68, 69, 78, 79, Big Eight	31	7
Marquette	(Current Model)	49	5
Nash	Standard Six (320 and 400)	38	6
"	Special Six and Advanced Six (160, 260 and 360)	46	7
"	Advanced Six, 460, Single Ignition Six, Twin Ignition Six and Eight	38	8
Oakland	All American Six	41	5
Oldsmobile	F	38	7
Packard	Six and Eight	17	7
Peerless	6-60, 6-61, 6-61A, 6-70, 6-72, 6-80, 6-81, 6-90, 6-91, Standard, Master and Custom Eight	36	7
Pierce-Arrow	80, 81	54	6
Pontiac	Big Six	40	6
Reo	Wolverine, Flying Cloud Mate, Flying Cloud Master	33	7
Roosevelt	(Current Model)	42	7
Studebaker	Dictator, Commander, President	39	7
Viking	(Current Model)	41	5
Whippet	Four and Six	38	6
Willys-Knight	56, 66A, 66B, 70A, 70B	39	6

*A partial list of the many cars manufactured today.

ONE single point *missed* may mean a serious breakdown and a bill for repairs. Socony Service men cannot miss. They work from a chart of your car prepared by Socony engineers in cooperation with the car manufacturer. For 16 weeks they have been trained in Socony Schools to master the art of scientific lubrication—the *Certified* way.

They protect your steering wheel and upholstery with specially prepared covers. Each separate lubricant goes to the exact spot where it is needed—*not* on the steering wheel and upholstery.

Drive into a Socony station today and watch the man lubricate your car from its *own* chart. It's a pleasure to see how quickly a really scientific job is done. And remember—Socony Certified Lubrication costs no more than the old fashioned hit-or-miss greasing.

SOCONY
CERTIFIED
LUBRICATION
SERVICE
This is to certify that the operators of this station have qualified as experts in a course of automobile lubrication
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THIS IS THE SIGN on Socony Service Stations authorized to offer Socony *Certified* Lubrication Service.

INSURE YOURSELF fuel comfort by using Socony gasolines—they will give you much more in every way than any other kind. More motorists in New York and New England use Socony than use any other brand.

SOCONY *Certified* LUBRICATION

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

REDS DEFEAT ROBINS TWICE

Each Contest Is Taken by the Score of 2 to 1—Cubs Lose

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	71	47	.602
New York	67	49	.578
Brooklyn	69	53	.566
St. Louis	62	56	.525
Pittsburgh	59	58	.504
Boston	55	64	.462
Cincinnati	48	66	.421
Philadelphia	40	78	.339

RESULTS AUG. 20

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 8.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.

The Chicago Cubs and New York Giants, the two leaders in the National League race at the present time, failed to take a firmer hold on their positions on Aug. 20, as both were defeated. The Cubs were handed a defeat by Philadelphia, 10 to 8, while the Giants lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 4. Brooklyn lost one half a game in the race, however, dropping both ends of a double-header to the Cincinnati Reds, each by the score of 2 to 1. In the remaining contest, the Pittsburgh Pirates won a decision over the Boston Braves, 5 to 0.

The Phillies hit hard at the deliveries of three Chicago pitchers, to drive out five home runs, which were included in 13 hits. Davis connected with two of these circuit drives, Klein, O'Doul and Hurst each getting one. Ray Benge started and finished in the box for the Phillies and although he was touched for 17 hits, he came through in fine style with men on base. Al Shealy, who pitched the final inning and a fraction for the Cubs, was the only boxman to be effective. Nelson, Chicago's starting pitcher, had a perfect day at bat with three out of three. Kiki Cuyler hit a triple for the losers.

Fred Fitzsimmons, the veteran Giant pitcher, suddenly became wild in the seventh inning, to allow the tieing run to cross the plate. In that inning he threw a wild pitch, enabling a runner to score from third base. Shortly after, in that same inning, Frank Hogan, New York catcher, dropped a perfect throw to the plate and allowed what proved to be the winning run score. The Giants took an early lead by bunching hits with an error and sacrifice, to send home three runs in the second inning. George Fisher put the Cardinals right back in the game, however, when he went to the plate in the fifth as a pinch hitter with two on bases and hit a home run.

Cincinnati surprised the baseball world when it put the Robins deeper into third place with two close defeats. Benny Frey out-pitched Adolfo Luque in the opening game, holding the Robins to five scattered hits while the Reds were making seven. Harry Heilmann made two hits in as many times at bat for a perfect day, while Swanson hit a triple, both for the winners. Doubles by Bressler and Flowers were Brooklyn's longest hits. The second engagement was also a pitcher's battle with Ray Kolp and Ray Phelps taking part. This contest was not decided until the ninth, when Pinch-hitter Lucas came through with a double to score Heilmann with the winning run.

Ray Kremer proved too much for the Braves and won his seventeenth victory of the season by holding them to five hits. Despite the fact that the Pirates made five errors behind him, he refused to be scored upon. Pittsburgh made nine hits off two Boston pitchers, triples by Comorosky, Suhr and Paul Waner being the longest. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	10	13	0
Chicago	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	8	17	0

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Nelson, Osborn, Shealy and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Osborn. Umpires—Scott, Quigley and Jorda. Time—2h. 22m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	x	5	7	2
New York	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Grabowski, Rhem, Bell and Mancuso, Wilson; Fitzsimmons and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Bell. Umpires—Magerkurth, Klem and Stark. Time—1h. 33m.

AT CINCINNATI

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	7	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Frey and Gooch; Luque and Lopez. Umpires—Rigler, Clarke and Pfirman. Time—1h. 32m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	0

Batteries—Kolp and Sukeforth; Phelps and Lopez. Umpires—Clarke, Pfirman and Rigler. Time—1h. 36m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	x	5	9	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Kremer and Hemsley; Seibold, Brandt and Cronin. Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—McGrew, Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 23m.

COX LIKES TOM THUMB GOLF

NEW YORK—Wiffy Cox, who was pacemaker for Bobby Jones during the first two rounds at Interlachen and who scored the famous 67 at Lido in 1929, has discovered a gold mine. The Dyker Beach professional has built up an exhibition circuit of Tom Thumb courses and is barnstorming the miniature layouts in Coney Island. Known in golf as an in-and-out putter, he believes that the miniature greens are great for practice putting. "But," he says, "I make 'em roll 'em down before I play 'em." He is one of a number of pros who are entering for the National Open Miniature Tournament, to be held on Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 20-22. Money prizes already announced by Grantland Rice, chairman of the tournament committee, total $7500.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	81	53	.604
Baltimore	80	54	.597
Montreal	73	59	.553
Toronto	75	63	.543
Newark	62	70	.470
Buffalo	60	73	.451
Jersey City	54	79	.406
Reading	49	83	.371

RESULTS AUG. 20

Rochester 5, Newark 4.
Newark 3, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 11, Montreal 2.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 1.
Toronto 6, Jersey City 0.
Toronto 10, Jersey City 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City 10, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 7, St. Paul 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 15, Seattle 7.

Enterprise, Weetamoe and the Yankee Draw the Most Interest

All Three Finish in Very Close Time in the First of the Official Trial Races to Pick a Defender for the America's Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Gray skies and a moderate easterly breeze greeted the four America's Cup defenders as they nosed their several ways out to the cup course Aug. 21 for the second of the trial races to decide an antagonist for the Shamrock V, due to arrive here just before sunset. All hands realized that the day would be one of the most important of the year for the time for the elimination of two of the yachts is fast approaching, and a couple of more races will probably decide which pair shall continue next week in what may be regarded as the finals. In order that each yacht might be in the very best condition of preparedness, the America's Cup Committee again withheld the pairings and the nature of the course until half an hour before the start, and it was with the anticipation of seeing two more exciting contests, that a fair-sized spectator fleet followed the yachts to eastern Block Island Sound. Just before leaving the harbor the Cup Committee announced that the pairings would be the same as Aug. 20.

Interest again centered in the Enterprise, Weetamoe and Yankee, because of the very close time that all three made in the first of the trial races Aug. 20, for Whirlwind was scarcely a factor even before she was compelled to withdraw by reason of a parted leach rope on her mainsail. The struggle between the Enterprise and Weetamoe was lively from start to finish when both came roaring in to the line hard on the starboard tack, with the Enterprise leading by a scant minute and six seconds. A quarter of an hour later, the Yankee crossed the line, having completed the course even with the Whirlwind out of the running, and making the 30 miles in 26 seconds less time than the Enterprise. A moderate breeze was blowing out of Buzzards Bay when the Enterprise and Weetamoe, the first pair, swept over the starting line with spinnakers to starboard on the first leg of a 30-mile leeward and windward course. As the Enterprise had a trifle more speed as she filled away, she soon had a lead of 50 yards on the Nichols-Morgan yacht, and in fact was never headed during the race.

Halfway down to the mark the wind canted a bit to the southward, which compelled first the Enterprise, and then the Weetamoe, to jibe. The latter made the shift of big running sails more deftly and drew up on nearly even terms. Just before reaching the mark Skipper Nichols on the Weetamoe attempted to luff out the Enterprise, but the latter not only frustrated the challenge, but carried the Weetamoe 100 yards beyond the buoy, and then turned inside. The result was that when both boats trimmed sheets for the beat home, the Enterprise was in the almost unassailable position to weather. The Weetamoe tried every possible move to get out from under, but she did not seem to have speed enough to fore reach, nor could point high enough to outweather her opponent. Six tacks were made in the first half hour, the Enterprise meeting every Weetamoe effort promptly, usually spinning round in a few seconds better time, so that she gained a trifle on every hitch. Finally, the Weetamoe skipper decided on a long board off shore, and for an hour the two yachts held the port tack until they were three miles off the course.

The Enterprise kept right on top until Skipper Vanderbilt felt that he could make the line easily, when he swung his yacht round to starboard and pointed for the finish. The Weetamoe held on for 15 seconds, until she was just to weather of the other's wake and she, too, headed for the line. Both made it easily, having, in fact, overstood a bit.

The Whirlwind had a trifle more speed than the Yankee when the pair started 15 minutes after the Enterprise and Weetamoe, and again Mr. Hammond, who had maneuvered the double ender in the fight for place, gave up the wheel to Mr. Thorne, the principal owner, as the Whirlwind rushed across the line. Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams was at the wheel of the Yankee, with the usual afterguard.

The Whirlwind began almost immediately to hold high, with the evident intention of beating to leeward in the 10-knot breeze and at the end of the first hour's sailing she must have been two miles off the course. The Yankee edged up in the same direction in order to keep the Thorne boat covered, but did not go nearly so far, and when at length the Whirlwind jibed and headed for the buoy under her biggest ballooner, the Yankee followed the move, with a nice lead which she held to the turn, her margin being 1m. 33s. at the buoy.

On jibing round the mark, the Whirlwind immediately tacked to port and the Yankee not only followed promptly, but began to outweather and outfoot the Thorne yacht. An hour after the turn the Boston boat had a lead of nearly a mile, both boats being four miles off the course.

The Yankee had taken a couple of what seemed to be unnecessary tacks, when at 3:40 p. m., with the finish in sight, the Whirlwind suddenly swung off, lowered her mainsail and signaled for her tender. It was stated that the wire rope along the leach of the mainsail parted about 50 feet above the boom.

At the time of the mishap the wind, which was about 10 knots at the start, had increased to 16 knots, and while the Enterprise and Weetamoe, up ahead had been compelled to smother their baby jib topsails, the Yankee and Whirlwind were carrying these head sails without difficulty.

As soon as the Whirlwind drew out of the race, the Yankee took in her jib topsails, and two miles from the finish hauled down her staysail, coming in easily under mainsail and jib, with Chandler Hovey, the navigator, at the wheel.

Despite the fine breeze, the yachts made rather slow time, the Enterprise logging 30 miles at a speed of 6.86 knots, the Weetamoe 6.84 knots and the Yankee 6.88 knots. The Enterprise ran the 15 miles at a 7.3-knot gait, the Weetamoe at 7.26 knots and the Yankee 7.42 knots. In the beat of 15 miles the Enterprise's speed was 6.48 knots, that of the Weetamoe 6.45, while the Yankee averaged 6.41 knots. The summary:

FIRST OFFICIAL TRIAL RACE—COURSE 30 MILES, LEEWARD AND WINDWARD —WIND MODERATE TO FRESH —SEA SMOOTH

Yacht, Owner	Time h. m. s.
FIRST DIVISION	
Enterprise, W. W., Aldrich et al	4 22 14
Weetamoe, George Nichols et al	4 23 20
Times on Legs	
To Leeward	
Enterprise	2 03 21
Weetamoe	2 03 51
To Windward	
Enterprise	2 18 53
Weetamoe	2 19 29
SECOND DIVISION	h. m. s.
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	4 21 48
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne	Did not finish
Times on Legs	
To Leeward	
Yankee	2 01 45
Whirlwind	2 03 18
To Windward	
Yankee	2 20 03
Whirlwind	Did not finish

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	83	43	.659
New Orleans	73	54	.575
Birmingham	71	55	.563
Atlanta	69	59	.539
Little Rock	65	61	.516
Nashville	57	71	.445
Chattanooga	56	72	.473
Mobile	34	93	.268

RESULTS AUG. 20

Birmingham 11, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 8, Chattanooga 5.

TILDEN REVEALS OLD-TIME FORM

Defeats Clifford Sutter in Five Exciting Sets at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The top-ranking William T. Tilden 2d., greatest showman that American tennis has produced in its half-century of existence, Aug. 20 put on one of the most amazing exhibitions of his colorful court career when he defeated the rising young Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, intercollegiate and eastern grass court champion. The score was 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6, and Tilden thus entered the quarterfinals of the current Newport Casino invitation tournament.

During this match, Tilden enacted every rôle possible in tennis. He ranged from comedian to tragedian, and during the last game he went into his favorite rôle of heroic lead to put Sutter out of the tourney with a few well-played strokes.

The other seven fourth-round matches, though hard played, were not very exciting. This play ran true to form and the six remaining seeded players were victorious.

George Lott, determined Chicago player who shared Tilden's Davis Cup singles duties, romped into the last eight by defeating Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. Wilmer Allison, Texan member of the Davis Cup doubles team, advanced as easily over E. R. Avory of England, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1. The other Britisher, F. J. Perry, bowed to Johnny Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., Allison's partner, 6—2, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Fourth Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 8—6.

George Lott, Chicago, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Wilmer Allison, Austin, Tex., defeated E. R. Avory, England, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Gregory Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—3, 6—8, 5—7, 6—2.

Johnny Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., defeated F. J. Perry, England, 6—2, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

Frank Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Wilbur Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Sydney Wood, New York, defeated Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Second Round

J. W. McPherson, New York, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, defeated Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., and Henry Culley, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—3, 13—11.

George Lott, Chicago, and Johnny Doeg, Santa Monica, Cal., defeated H. L. Bowman and Eugene McCauliff, New York, 12—10, 5—7, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Fritz Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Dave Jones, New York, and James Van Alen, Newport, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Ogden Goelet, Newport, and Robert Gilmore, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., defeated M. T. Hill and H. L. Johnson, Boston, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, defeated Bryan Grant Jr. and Jack Mooney, Atlanta, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Wilbur Coen Jr., Kansas City, and Harris N. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, and E. R. Avory, England, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5.

Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., and Gregory Mangin, Newark, defeated Clifford Sutter, New Orleans, and Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 8—6, 6—6.

Phil Neer, New York, and E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Wilmer Allison, Austin, Tex., and Johnny Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Frank Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Dave Jones, New York, and Jake Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Tex., 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Double Century by D. G. Bradman

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the fourth day's play of the decisive final Test cricket match Aug. 20, Australia's batsmen continued to triumph over England's bowlers on the Kennington Oval ground, and by scoring 695 runs in reply to the mother country's first innings total of 405 made almost certain of returning "Down Under" with the coveted ashes.

Further misfortune befell England before stumps were drawn, for J. B. Hobbs, one of the home side's chief batting hopes, was bowled by A. Fairfax for nine runs, so that with the score-board reading 24 for one wicket, England still requires 266 runs to escape an innings defeat, and, though the best cricket judges here consider a second innings total of 400 likely, this would still leave Australia's wonderful batting side a task of scoring a mere 105 for victory.

D. G. Bradman was the hero of the day's play, for continuing to bat in his most confident style he carried his overnight score of 130 not out to 232. During his third double-century in the present series of tests he reached a total aggregate of 974 for seven completed innings with an average of 139, thus passing W. R. Hammond's aggregate record made in Australia in 1928 for any series of England vs. Australia tests.

In their partnership of 243 runs A. Jackson and Bradman beat the best test fourth wicket stand of 221 accomplished by S. E. Gregory and G. Trott on Lord's Ground, London, in 1896. Bradman and Jackson started batting with the Australian score at 403 with 7 wickets in hand and, though the cricket could not be described as exciting, runs came easily, chiefly in the form of skillful deflections through the slip to fielders or to the leg from Bradman's blade, but Jackson, who has a reputation in Australia as a dashing batsman, made no attempt to force the scoring.

England's bowling did not appear difficult except for one brief spell when Hammond and Harold Larwood, with express deliveries, made the ball rise awkwardly, much to the batsman's discomfort. Jackson eventually mishit a ball from R. E. S. Wyatt and was caught by Herbert Sutcliffe for an invaluable and painstaking 73.

S. McCabe joined Bradman in a youthful partnership and the delighted crowd with some rapid scoring off fine drives. Finally an almost unbelievable thing happened. Bradman edged away slightly from one of Larwood's "fliers" and was caught by the wicket-keeper, George Duckworth. For seven hours he had defied England's best bowling, but scored only 16 boundaries in an innings which was a masterpiece of restraint.

A. Fairfax played a "stonewall" innings of the dullest type for a not out score of 53, making the spectators rejoice that cricket without a time limit, which encourages such unenterprising batting, is not played in the English county matches. W. A. Oldfield batted well for 34 before being caught by Larwood off a ball from I. A. R. Peebles, who was also responsible for the cheap dismissal of C. V. Grimmett and T. Wall, both being out leg before wicket. Peebles was by far the most successful English bowler, capturing six wickets for 204 runs in the course of 71 overs. Maurice Tate, Larwood, Hammond, Wyatt all bowled courageously in the most trying circumstances, but had to be content with one wicket apiece.

The most welcome feature in the English fielding was the complete return to form of Duckworth, who kept the wicket finely, making three catches after an unfortunate day of missed chances Aug. 19. The young Indian, K. S. Duleepsinhji, also gave a splendid fielding display, saving many runs.

A touching tribute was paid to Hobbs by the Australians when England's master batsman, who it is stated is making his last appearance in test cricket, came to open his side's second innings. Headed by skipper W. M. Woodfull the visiting team gathered round Hobbs and gave him three resounding cheers.

Canadian Yachts Win Major Honors

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Whitecaps the length of Hamilton Bay held the decision over rowing crews of the British Empire and the United States Aug. 20 and caused a postponement of the Empire and international events, but the breeze that sent the oarsmen to cover snapped the sails of the international yacht contenders as they roared over their courses with 10 divisions participating.

Senior honors of the day went to Vreda, owned by N. Robertson of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, which won the first division of the Lake Yacht Racing Association regatta. Patricia of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club won the second division in 2h. 46m. 18s., leading Iroquois of Rochester, N. Y., home by four minutes.

The third division found Vision, also of the Royal Canadian Club, slipping in ahead of Conewago, a fast stepping little boat from Rochester, N. Y. In third place was Cayuga, also of Rochester.

The first United States boat to win major honors came in the fifth division, when Spry, owned by C. B. Ferris of Buffalo, found the going to her liking and wound up in front in 3h. 1m. 28s. more than two minutes ahead of Kathea, another American boat from Watertown, N. Y. Tycoona, also of Buffalo, was third.

Huskie, owned by H. Wise, Watertown, N. Y., placed first in the sixth division with Banshee of Buffalo second. Huskie's time was 3h. 9m. 44s., while Banshee made it around in 3h. 12m. 21s.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Houston 7, Beaumont 4.
Fort Worth 3, Dallas 2.

OKLA II CAPTURES STAR CLASS RACE

SOUTHPORT, Conn. (AP)—The trim little Okla II, sailed by Joseph F. Watkins and Miss Ruth Bedford, defended her 1929 title Aug. 20 by scudding into a half-length victory in the first race of the Atlantic Coast Star Class championship series over the course off Southport.

The Okla II, bearing the colors of the Pequot Yacht Club, nosed out the Jessica of the Peconic and Gardiners Bay Yacht Club fleet, in a final spurt after the two boats had swept down the home stretch on even terms. The two yachts had the race to themselves from the start, easily pulling away from the rest of the field. The Colleen, of the Pequot Club, finished third.

PRESTON SAILS FOR U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—K. Preston, well-known British yachtsman, sailed on the Majestic Aug. 20 for New York to defend the British-American Cup for six-meter yachts with his boat Prudence. Three other English boats—the Felma, owned by F. A. Richards; E. Parker's Fintra and Stewart Black's Coral—also will defend the cup.

MANCHESTER WINS GOLF FINAL

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The Manchester Country Club defeated Portsmouth, 3 to 0, in the final meeting of the New Hampshire Four-Ball Golf League here Aug. 20, and thus won the league championship. The victory gave Manchester a three-point margin over Nashua.

Goose Goslin of the Browns has slipped up among the home run leaders unnoticed. When he connected with three on Aug. 19 against the Athletics' pitching, he brought his season's total to 30.

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Miss Dorothy Weisel Defeats Miss Sarah H. Palfrey at 6-2, 6-8, 6-4

FOREIGN STARS SURVIVE PLAY

Three U. S. Seeded Players in Women's Tennis Tourney Are Defeated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Three more of the United States players seeded in the draw of the United States women's tennis singles championship departed from the tournament Aug 20, when the third round was completed on the courts at Forest Hills. Two, Edith A. Cross, of San Francisco, and Josephine M. Cruickshank, of Santa Ana, Calif., were defeated by the foreign seeded players, Betty Nuthall, of England, and Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, of Italy, but the third came as a great surprise, when Sarah H. Palfrey, United States girls champion, was defeated by Dorothy Weisel, of Sacramento, Calif., who is also in the junior ranks, and will try to take the title now held by Miss Palfrey, at Philadelphia, in September.

This leaves four American seeded players, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Marjorie A. Morrill, Ethel L. Burkardt, and Mary Greef, to oppose the foreign players, as well as Miss Weisel and Penelope W. Anderson, in the quarter-finals.

The doubles went more according to the expected results, with the four seeded teams, Miss Nuthall and Sarah Palfrey, Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper, Miss Cruickshank and Marjorie K Gladman, and Miss Anderson and Miss Morrill, all still in the tourney.

Miss Weisel, who closely resembles Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., the former Charlotte Hosmer of California, in both looks and style, fought the young Bostonian with her own game, and though Miss Palfrey was superior in the middle part of the match, her tendency toward overplaying her ground shots, for errors, finally proved her undoing. Both covered court with skill, and many of the gets were as brilliant as any seen among the men this season. Miss Weisel was twice at match point in the second set at 5—4, but Miss Palfrey steadied, and ran out the set at 8—6, with her placements finally settling the issue, these points being 16 to 3.

Miss Palfrey also ran up a lead of 4—1 in the final set, but soon dropped into her error-making once more, and Miss Weisel speeded through five games in succession for the set and match, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

Only one of the players of the east remained in the play at the close of the day. Miss Morrill, seeded second in the draw, had an easy task to eliminate another member of the California group, Dorothy Workman, taking 12 games in a row for the match, 6—0, 6—0. Mrs. Harper had an easy task to dispose of Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, 6—0, 6—3, by hammering her backhand, and Miss Burkardt justified her selection as fifth-seeded player by eliminating Miss Virginia B. Rice, 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—SINGLES—Third Round

Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.

Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., 6—0, 6—3.

Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Ruth Oexman, Dallas, 6—3, 6—2.

Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Baroness G. G. Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Morrill and Miss Anderson defeated Mrs. C. H. Hitchcock and Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, 6—1, 6—1.

Dorothy Andrus and Virginia Hilleary defeated Alice C. Francis and Anne Page, 6—1, 7—5.

Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper defeated Ruth Bailey and Louise McFarland, 6—2, 6—1.

Baroness Levi and Mianne Palfrey defeated Carolyn Babcock and Dorothy Workman, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Gladman and Miss Cruickshank defeated Miss Rice and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. C. E. Muehl and Grace Surber defeated Louise Packer and Helen Cutter, 7—5, 6—3.

Miss Nuthall and Sarah Palfrey defeated Miss Greef and Miss Weisel, 6—1, 6—3.

Lefty Grove Wins His Twenty-First

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	40	.675
Washington	73	47	.609
New York	72	49	.595
Cleveland	63	59	.516
Detroit	59	63	.484
St. Louis	47	74	.388
Chicago	46	73	.386
Boston	41	79	.342

RESULTS AUG. 20

Philadelphia 10, Detroit 6.
Washington 14, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Philadelphia and Washington, holders of first and second places in the American League, scored the only two victories in the circuit on Aug. 20. The A's opened their series with Detroit by defeating the Tigers, 10 to 6. Walter Johnson's Senators also started off on the right foot by winning from St. Louis, 14 to 4. These two contests were the only ones scheduled for the day.

Bob Grove, star Philadelphia left-hander, kept seven Detroit hits scattered well enough to win his twenty-first victory of the season and his eighth straight. Four bases on balls and a wild throw enabled the Tigers to score more often than they should have. The A's totaled 13 hits, four of them being made by Al Simmons in five times up. Every other Philadelphia player made one hit, with Gordon Cochrane getting two. Dale Alexander contributed the hitting feature, a long home run.

Washington hit hard at the offerings of three St. Louis pitchers, to make 18 hits and score 14 runs. One big inning was enjoyed by the Senators when they scored 10 runs in the fifth. Heine Manush was the most consistent batter with four hits in five trips to the plate, one of them a double. Joe Judge, also with the winners, had a perfect day with three out of three. Goslin and O'Rourke each made two hits in four times up for the Browns. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	3	1	0	3	0	0	x	10	13	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	7	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Hoyt, Cantrell, Bridges and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 50m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	x	14	18	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	10	2

Batteries—Crowder, Fischer and Ruel; Coffman, Kimsey, Stiles and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 56m.

The list of American League leaders edited by the Associated Press looks as if it might be the New York Yankee lineup. Gehrig is leading in batting with a mark of .392, in runs batted in with 145, and in hits with 177. Ruth is first in two departments, having scored 133 runs and hits 44 homers. Earl Combs also places the Yankees first in the matter of hitting triples, with 44. These averages include games of Aug. 19.

Veterans' Shoot Won by F. D. Kelsey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—In an event that was inaugurated with this year's Grand American Handicap, the thirty-first since the annual competition at clay targets was begun, Frank D. Kelsey of East Aurora, N. Y., 75 years of age, carried off the honors.

Kelsey broke 181 of 200 targets to win the veterans' championship over a field of shooters, all of whom exceeded 70 summers. Oldest of the contestants was Andrew A. Mayers, who fought in the Civil War and is now nearing his eighty-third birthday. He broke 154 targets in 200 tries.

R. C. Stratton, 75, who is justice of the peace at Clarksdale, Miss., asked that the event be included in the program. He tied for second among the veterans, with George W. Kerr of Springfield, Mass., each scoring 178 breaks in 200 targets.

Three of the championships that have been a portion of the third day's program in Grand American handicaps for a number of years concluded the day's shooting.

State Championships

In the race of state champions, open to all recognized holders of state trap-shooting championships, E. F. Woodward of Houston, Tex., won the prime honors. Both he and H. F. Roberts, who is state champion of Ohio and a resident of East Fultonham, broke 197 targets. In a shootoff Woodward broke 25 straight targets to 24 for Roberts. Champions or runnersup who are eligible to contest in the event in the absence of the champions, representative of 40 states, engaged in the shooting.

Howard W. Benson of Pontiac, Mich., won the professional clay target championship in a shootoff with Earle Donohoe of Minneapolis, Minn., the defending champion, and John Jahn of Spirit Lake, Ia., who has held the honors on several occasions.

Each of the trio broke 199 targets. In the shootoff Benson broke 24 targets to 23 for each of the others. Donohoe scored 200 straight breaks to win the championship in 1928 and repeated the victory with another perfect score in 1929. Steve M. Cook Jr. of Evansville, Ind., won third prize with a score of 195.

Ohio's No. 2 team of five men won the state team championship with an aggregate score of 977. Its members were Gus Payne of Cleveland, who broke 199 targets; Charley Bogert of Sandusky, 199 targets; Mark Hootman of Hicksville, 197 targets; Pearl Cranston, Portsmouth, 190 targets, and Howard Sullivan, Cincinnati, 192 targets.

Texas No. 1 Second

Second and third prizes were awarded in the event. The second prize went to the Texas No. 1 team, with a total of 973 and the third to the Ohio No. 1 team with an aggregate of 969.

Members of the Texas No. 2 team included E. F. Woodward, Houston, 197, his son H. S. Woodward, Houston, 198, Forest McNeir, Houston, 195, R. A. King, Wichita Falls, 196, and Howard Newman Sweetwater, 196.

Members of the Ohio No. 1 team were H. F. Roberts, East Fultonham, 197; M. L. Sullivan, Mt. Vernon, 194; C. F. Morgan, Corning, 192; Bert Saxbe, Mechanicsburg, 194, and Harold Abel, Cleveland, 192.

In the annual election of officers, three of the incumbent officials were returned. Guy V. Dering of Columbus, Wis., was renamed president. Isaac Andrews of Spartansburg, S. C., succeeds himself as vice-president, as does John Eshelman of Lancaster, Pa. George T. Peters of Phoenix, Ariz., was named vice-president to succeed Samuel H. Sharman of Salt Lake City, Utah, who retired.

HAGEN BRILLIANT IN WESTERN OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORION, Mich.—Walter C. Hagen, playing with all the skill of his greatest days, gave par a five-stroke improvement to score a 67 at the Indianwood Golf and Country Club, Aug. 20, and carry off medal honors in the qualifying round of the western open golf tournament.

Out in 32, three under perfect figures, the former British open champion battered par by two shots coming home for a 33, thereby beating out by a single shot John J. Farrell, the New York professional, who had led since near noon with a 68, which was the result of nine-hole totals of 33 and 35.

When he left the eighteenth tee all Hagen needed for a 67, was a par 5, because of his brilliant play throughout the round that should have been simple and almost everyone in his huge gallery was expecting him to score a birdie 4 and equal the course record he established the previous day in a practice round, but he had to call on all the old Hagen recovery ability to get his much needed 5.

Third place was captured by a Detroit district professional, Charles Q. Quest of Lockhaven, who stroked his way round early in the day for a 70. One stroke back of him with 71s came two more Detroit professionals, Emerick Kocsis of Edgewood Country Club and Al Watrous of Oakland Hills, who were tied by John Fisher of Fort Thomas, Ky. Next, with par 72s, were James Noonan of Chicago, and Albert Marchi of Urbana. This group of eight, who bettered or equalled par, led a group of 121 players who survived the qualifying round and will join 32 exempt players when the championship proper gets under way.

So many of the exempt players passed up the tournament that the qualifying round was quite easy and scores of 84 were good enough. All the stars came through, not a single player of note being among the 18 players who lost out.

New Country Club Located in Dover

With 110 charter members signed up, the Dover Country Club, latest addition to the country clubs in eastern Massachusetts, and one which soon will offer to its members and guests the unusual combination of golf, tennis, riding, swimming and winter sports at an attractive, accessible clubhouse, is now, through its membership committee, recruiting "active members" to the number of 250, the limit determined upon until the second nine holes of the course are completed.

Located one mile from Dover, on Pine Street, on the country road to Medfield, 25 minutes from the State House, the clubhouse occupies a high elevation commanding the countryside. It overlooks 88 acres held in the club's deed, with an additional 140 acres available for future extension, if desired. The clubhouse itself is the old Whiting homestead, a homey, rambling country structure of 14 rooms which have been completely done over by the architects, Putnam & Cox. Sept. 15 has been set as the date on which the clubhouse will be opened.

The directors' announcement anticipates that the entire project of nine holes of golf, the complete clubhouse, swimming pool and stable equipped with horses and saddlery may be had by the spring of 1931 on the basis of the 100 new members who are now being signed up. The club will be one of but one class of merbership, active membership, a strictly private club for members only, financed on the mutual or co-operative basis, allowing privileges at what is less than the cost of golf alone at public courses.

Cowboy Williams Showing Promise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y. — The ninth test match for the international polo team to represent the United States at the forthcoming Westchester Cup matches, held Aug. 20 at Piping Rock Club, introduced a new and very promising No. 2 player to the White team, as the probable selections have been called, when Henry W. (Rube) Williams, of Texas, replaced Earle A. S. Hopping in the position, while the latter was relegated to the Red team.

This gave the Whites considerable added strength, both on offense and defense, and though they had to concede the opposition seven goals, they overtook them at half time, a feat which has not been accomplished in any of the games in which Hopping has played since his return to the lineup, and defeated the Reds by a score of 19 to 16, or 19 to 9 on the flat.

Eric C. Pedley, encountering his old-time Midwick associate, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., who was at back for the Reds, simply enjoyed a field day with the support of his added forward, and scored nine goals, raising his average for the series so far to eight a game. Guest and Hitchcock, also, were better than in recent games, under the assistance of Williams, and though both indulged in an occasional miss, there was never any doubt of the strength of the team.

For the opposition, Cecil Smith displayed fine play at No. 3, but the star performer of the Reds was little G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, whose lack of weight was his only handicap, as he opposed Guest and Hitchcock with great skill. Hopping staged an occasional drive, but it came only once in a while, and resulted mostly from misses by Hitchcock. The summary:

NINTH INTERNATIONAL TEST MATCH

WHITE	RED
No. 1—Eric Pedley	George H. Bostwick
No. 2—Henry W. Williams	Earle A.S.Hopping
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Cecil Smith
Back—F. W. C. Guest	Elmer J. Boeseke Jr.

Score—White 19, Red 16. Goals—Pedley 9, Hitchcock 4, Williams 3, Guest 3 for White; Hopping 3, Bostwick 2, Smith 2, Boeseke 2, handicap 7 for Red. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

George Jennings Defeats Miller

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — George J. Jennings Jr. of Chicago, the defending champion, will oppose Theodore R. Drewes, St. Louis, in the quarterfinal round of the men's singles event in the United States public parks tennis championship. Drewes, a former titleholder, has shown improved play on the Rock Creek Park courts and should force Jennings to a close battle when they meet.

In the 1928 championship at Cleveland, Jennings won from Drewes, the St. Louisan's first defeat since 1924. During the earlier rounds of this year's event Drewes has gained many points by accurate net play and may surprise the Chicago star in their match.

A. P. Simons, Louisville player, will meet Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, in another match which should produce some close play. In one of the remaining quarterfinal singles contests J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, opposes T. S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, while R. B. Considine, Washington, D. C., plays his teammate, D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., in another to complete the bracket.

The two Lejeck brothers, L. F. and C. J., from Chicago, gave their opponents five-set battles in the men's singles on Aug. 20 before going down to defeat. Charles Lejeck lost to Keiles, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 11—9, 6—3, due to the Baltimore star's placements, while Leo Lejeck was eliminated by Delara, the Californian, who proved too consistent in the last three sets. The score was 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

There were no upsets in the opening round of the men's doubles play, but several were close matches. In the women's singles event the play reached the semifinal round. Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis entrant, provided an upset by defeating Miss Rose F. Hofkin, Philadelphia girl, in three sets, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Lindemann proved too steady for her younger opponent. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated L. J. Kronman, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

A. P. Simons, Louisville, Ky., defeated R. F. Norton, St. Louis, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6.

Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, defeated C. J. Lejeck, Chicago, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 11—9, 6—3.

J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated L. F. Lejeck, Chicago, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

T. S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, defeated R. T. Hall, Louisville, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

R. B. Considine, Washington, D. C., defeated E B. Nowak, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated Monte Tiller, Louisville, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Alan Staubly and E. L. Thomas, Martinsburg, W. Va., defeated Phillips and S. A. Naldorf, Plainfield, N. J., 9—7, 6—2, 7—5.

C. J. Lejeck and L. F. Lejeck, Chicago, won from E. S. Loose and Raymond Loose, Shoemakerville, Pa., by default.

T. S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, and Edgar Yeoman, Washington, D. C., defeated J. R. Ramsberg and A. L. McCardell, Frederick, Md., 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

J. G Castle and L. J. Kronman, Buffalo, defeated Bernard Welsh and R. T. Shields, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

Leonard Dwarkin and E. R. Reik, Cleveland, defeated H. D. Schaberg and R. F. Norton, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, and J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated H. L. Terrill and Robert Lake, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, and J. C. Miller Jr., Birmingham, defeated T. H. Segal and George Morgan, 4—6, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2.

Robert Elliott and E. A. Rudy, Baltimore, defeated John Marinsky and Edward Barnett, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Patrick Deck, Leesburg, Va., and Frank Broida, Pittsburgh, defeated H. T. Page and W. F. Graney, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round

G. S. Amsterdam and M. J. Meyer, Philadelphia, defeated Milton Bielfield and Nicholas Garcia, Detroit, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

R. B. Considine and D. L. Mitchell, Washingtown, D. C., defeated James Keenan Jr., and W. J. McConnell, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Monte Tiller and R. T. Hall, Louisville, defeated Daniel Daly and Haney, 5—7, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Miss Dueker defeated Lydia C. Kayser, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Miss Rose F. Hofkin, Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., defeated Frances Roisse, Detroit, and Miss Mustaikis, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Ann Slatmeyer, Lakewood, O., and Irene David, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—1.

Helen Rupp and Sadie Hartz, Baltimore, defeated Mathilda Jacobs and Helen Germain, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Ethel Haas and Lydia C. Kayser, Buffalo, won from Dorothy Kingsbury and Louis Omwake, Washington, D. C., by default.

PICK-UPS

MANAGER JOE McCARTHY of the Chicago Cubs need be caused no more concern over his first-base position while Capt. Charlie Grimm is out of the lineup. The veteran George Kelly, whom McCarthy recently obtained from the Minneapolis Club of the American Association, took part in both games of the double-header against the Phillies on Aug. 19 and made seven hits out of 12 times at bat for the day. His five hits in seven trips to the plate in the second engagement will be subtracted from that average, however, as the contest was a tie and will be played again.

Incidentally, Lester Bell, the veteran National League third baseman, who has been out of the Chicago lineup practically all of the season, was placed on first base for one or two games and did very well. He has been unable to take part as a regular because of a weak throwing arm. The name of Rogers Hornsby also was seen in the Cubs' lineup on Aug. 19, but only as a pinch hitter. It is not expected that the veteran second baseman will see much regular service during the remainder of the 1930 season.

The Phillies may not have stopped the Cubs in their battle for the National League championship, but they certainly slowed them up a bit. Burt Shotton's players held the leaders to an 11-inning tie several days ago and did the same thing for 16 innings on Aug. 19. The champions were scheduled to enjoy an open date on Aug. 20, but now will be forced to be active on that date to finish out that tie contest with the Phillies. The Giants will be the next team to visit Chicago, and it is more than likely that the outcome of this series will determine where the World Series will be played in October.

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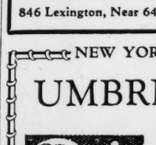
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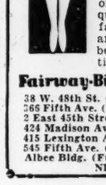
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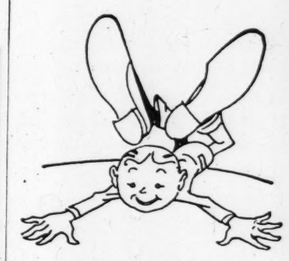
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THE HOME FORUM

Soliloquizing on Paper

ANTHROPOLOGISTS probably dispute the question whether words originally came into existence merely as instruments of thought and memory or for the purpose of communication. They obviously have had both functions from very near the start and exist chiefly for these functions. Soliloquy, on the other hand, is a relatively small, and one is tempted to say superfluous use of words. What is the use of talking to oneself? "I wonder you will still be talking, Signor Benedick; nobody marks you," says Beatrice, posing as a realist, though not very convincingly! Of course, the soliloquy in drama is understood to be merely a conventional way of telling the audience what Hamlet, or whoever it is, is thinking about; and very conventional it becomes sometimes, especially in opera, when a stout tenor it may be doubted whether the soliloquy in drama rests upon some basis. If nobody ever soliloquized at all, if nobody ever even said "Bother!" in the privacy of his dressing room or sang for sheer pleasure of self-expression as he walked in the woods, it may be doubted whteher the soliloquy on the stage would ever have been invented, much less tolerated.

Now I fancy that we have accidentally hit upon the "rationale" of soliloquy in that last example. "Self-expression"—truly a "blessed word" nowadays, explaining so many things, and condoning all! They say that people who live very much alone are most apt to acquire a habit of talking to themselves. After all, speech is what most decidedly differentiates us from the "dumb" animals, even though modern philology no longer allows us to quote Homer as distinguishing mankind by the epithet "articulate-speaking." Mankind was surely born for conversation as the sparks fly upward; and failing someone else to talk to he "must still be talking"—to himself.

I do not pretend that there is anything new in these observations. No doubt many have, from time to time, made very much the same—perhaps in soliloquy! But what set me off upon them was a somewhat curious example of soliloquizing on paper which has lately come into my hands. It is a book called "Characters and Observations" and has been edited by Lord Gorell from, as he says, an eighteenth century MS. written in a handwriting not unlike that of Alexander Pope. He further states that just beneath the title is the inscription "A. Pope. Twikeam"—an abbreviation of Twickenham, if such it be, which has a somewhat comic appearance. The MS. is contained in "a shabby old leather-bound book," which was bought among some junk by an old furniture dealer ten years ago at Teddington, and was recently sent to the famous publishing house of John Murray with a letter consisting of the single sentence, "Is the enclosed MS. worth publishing?" Lord Gorell thought that it was, and has written an introduction in which he comes to the conclusion that "Pope was not himself the author—the reflections on Religion alone force me to that conclusion—but rather that some friend of his was and that the manuscript passed into his possession."

Now if there is one thing that seems to me certain about these "Characters and Observations" it is that they are not the work of Alexander Pope. Not only are the observations on religion quite inconsistent with his known opinions, but the whole style and content of the book is about as like Pope's writings as chalk is to cheese. There is plenty of sound sense and a great deal of sententiousness and an intolerable quantity of commonplaces: but there is nothing of that very particular quality—that very "fiery particle"—which we know as the genius of Alexander Pope. The origin of the MS. is indeed something of a mystery, and Lord Gorell, as a well-known writer of detective stories (as well as poetry—another form of fiction!) will doubtless pardon me for having indulged for a brief space the suspicion that he was herein enrolling himself in the merry company of the literary "hoaxers," with Walter Scott and Laurence Housman and "Ossian" Macpherson and Chatterton (who played the game too desperately)—and many another who, whether in jest or earnest, for profit or in prudence, has palmed off his own productions on the public as the work of some other person. The suspicion made no lodgment in my mind, not from any moral scruples (for morality has nothing to say to a purely literary "jeu d'esprit" which involves neither the character nor the happiness of any human being), but because it seemed inconceivable that Lord Gorell or anyone else, unless it might be some very whimsical student of seventeenth and eighteenth century literature, should have been at the immense pains to construct so elaborate and at the same time so far from sensational a hoax. "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters"? Yes. "Ossian"? Yes. "Hamlet" (always supposing that Bacon or the Earl of Oxford or anybody but William Shakespeare could have written it)? Yes, certainly! Fancy if I could write another "Hamlet" or even another "Waverley," and yet for some reason or another wanted to palm it off as written by someone else! It would not be the tedium and labor of writing it that would deter me. But I cannot imagine myself taking the trouble to compose these "Characters and Observations" in an antique style with all the minute archæological study necessary to produce an illusion of genuineness. The game would not be worth the candle.

Of course it may be that the "old-furniture dealer" has been faking an eighteenth century "piece," a little out of his way; or his wife, who, according to Lord Gorell's story, sent him the MS. simply because she was perfectly bored with her husband quoting it at her: "He worries me with his second Bible and its wise-cracks that he shoots off like a comet in flight." But on the whole I do not feel justified in impugning the genuineness of the MS., as the commonplace book and "Journal Intime" of someone living about the beginning of the eighteenth century; no Amiel indeed, or Pascal or Rochefoucauld, no Earle or Ben Jonson, Hazlitt or Samuel Butler. There is little, if any, originality in these "Characters and Observations." Many of them are commonplaces so familiar that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity; many I imagine could be traced to their sources in Greek and Latin moralists, such as Euripides and Seneca, mainly through French and English channels.

There are just a few occasional observations which have an intriguing obscurity, as for example this: "Fortune is like the Isle of Dogs near London, which makes fat Horses lean and Lean Horses fat"—which I regret to say I am quite unable to interpret. But for the most part the only curiosity which the entries arouse is to conjecture where they came from: and the general effect of dipping into the book from time to time, which may be done, with a good deal of mild pleasure, has been to set me on these somewhat inconclusive reflections upon soliloquizing on paper. And one difference between me and this rather crusty and spiteful old soliloquizer is that he actually was talking to himself, until Lord Gorell printed him, whereas I am talking as nearly "viva voce" as the modern newspaper can accomplish.

N. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The 5:42

Lilac, violet, and rose
Ardently the city glows;
Sunset glory, purely sweet,
Gilds the dreaming byway-street,
And, above the Avenue,
Winter dusk is deepening blue.

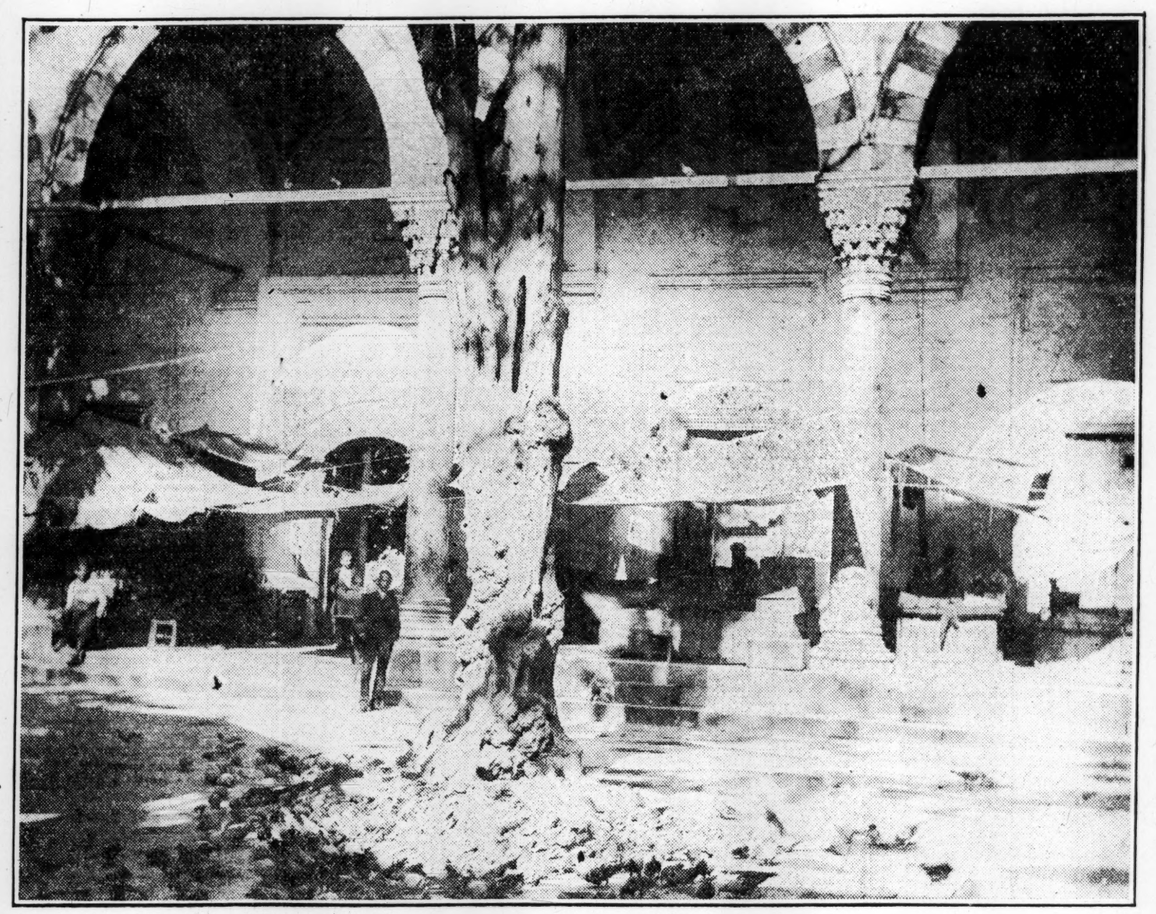
(Then, across Long Island meadows,
Darker, darker, grow the shadows:
Patience, little waiting lass!
Laggard minutes slowly pass;
Patience, laughs the yellow fire:
Homeward bound is heart's desire!)

Hark, adown the canyon street
Flows the merry tide of feet;
High the golden buildings loom
Blazing in the purple gloom;
All the town is set with stars,
Homeward chant the Broadway cars!

All down Thirty-second Street
Homeward, Homeward, say the feet!
Tramping men, uncouth to view,
Footsore, weary, thrill anew;
Gone the ringing telephones,
Blessed nightfall now atones.
Casting brightness on the snow
Golden the train windows go.

Then (how long it seems) at last
All the way is overpast.
Heart that beats your muffled drum,
Lo, your venturer is come!
Wide the door! Leap high, O fire!
Home at length is heart's desire!
Gone is weariness and fret,
At the sill warm lips are met.
Once again may be renewed
The conjoined beatitude.

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Songs For a Little House."



Perfume Venders in Turkey

IN THE quiet courtyards of Turkey, old men sell attar of roses, hyacinth, jonquil, violets, and the many rare perfumes of the East. Selling perfume and beads of sweet sandalwood, meditating and watching the pigeons and the children, their day passes. They are philosophers and lovers of nature; their day begins with sunrise and ends with the setting sun; God has given them their day, the trees, the flowers, and they are thankful. Their sales are small, but are sufficient for their needs. At noon their food is carried to them on trays from the little bazaar restaurant; usually rice, salad and fruit. They are content.

At sunset they close their little stalls and wander off to their picturesque homes in the heart of old Stamboul. They love to watch the sea in the evening and their homes often overlook the Sea of Marmora or the Golden Horn.

Where a plane tree
Spreads its branches far,
Forming a green canopy,
Old men of the bazaar
Bring perfumes rare!

Fair ladies come
To choose with care,
Testing bottles, one by one,
Filling the air
With violet, jasmine, rose!

Gypsy children play
In red and yellow clothes;
Pigeons feed each day,
Then perch in rows
Along the courtyard wall!

All the work is done
When evening shadows fall;
Little has each one
Yet he holds all:
Quiet, peace and home!

CARIS E. MILLS.

Descending the Ravine

Our progress along the steep watercourse was necessarily slow, and by noon we had not advanced more than a mile. It was somewhere near this part of the day that the noise of falling waters, which we had faintly caught in the early morning, became more distinct; and it was not long before we were arrested by a rocky precipice of nearly a hundred feet in depth, that extended all across the channel, and over which the wild stream poured in an unbroken leap. On either hand the walls of the ravine presented their overhanging sides both above and below the fall, affording no means whatever of avoiding the cataract by taking a circuit round it.

"What's to be done now, Toby?" said I.

"Why," rejoined he, "as we cannot retreat, I suppose we must keep shoving along." . . .

And so saying, he crept cautiously along and peered over into the abyss, while I remained wondering by what possible means we could overcome this apparently insuperable obstruction. As soon as my companion had completed his survey, I eagerly inquired the result.

"The result of my observations you wish to know, do you?" began Toby, deliberately, with one of his odd looks: "Well, my lad, the result of my observations is very quickly imparted. . . . But follow me now, and I will show you the only chance we have."

With this he conducted me to the verge of the cataract, and pointed along the side of the ravine to a number of curious-looking roots, some three or four inches in thickness, and several feet long, which, after twisting among the fissures of the rock, shot perpendicularly from it and ran tapering to a point in the air, hanging over the gulf like so many dark icicles. They covered nearly the entire surface of one side of the gorge, the lowest of them reaching even to the water. . . .

Toby's scheme, and it was a desperate one, was to intrust ourselves to these treacherous-looking roots, and by slipping down from one to another to gain the bottom.

"Are you ready to venture it?" asked Toby, looking at me earnestly, but without saying a word as to the practicability of the plan.

"I am," was my reply; for I saw it was our only resource if we wished to advance, and as for retreating, all thoughts of that sort had been long abandoned.

After I had signified my assent, Toby, without uttering a single word, crawled along the dripping ledge until he gained a point from whence he could just reach one of the largest of the pendent roots; he shook it—it quivered in his grasp, and when he let it go it twanged in the air like a strong wire sharply struck. Satisfied by his scrutiny, my light-limbed companion swung himself nimbly upon it, and twisting his legs round it in sailor fashion, slipped down eight or ten feet, where his weight gave it a motion not unlike that of a pendulum. He could not venture to descend any further; so holding on with one hand, he with the other shook one by one all the slender roots around him, and at last, finding one which he thought trustworthy, shifted himself to it and continued his downward progress. . . . In less than a minute's time I was swinging directly over his head. As soon as his upturned eyes caught a glimpse of me, he exclaimed in his usual dry tone, for the danger did not seem to daunt him in the least: "Mate, do me the kindness not to fall until I get out of your way;" and then swinging himself more on one side, he continued his descent. In the meantime I cautiously transferred myself from the limb down which I had been slipping to a couple of others that were near it, deeming two strings to my bow better than one, and taking care to test their strength before I trusted my weight to them.

On arriving toward the end of the second stage in this vertical journey, and shaking the long roots which were round me, to my consternation they snapped off, one after another, like so many pipe stems, and fell in fragments against the side of the gulf, splashing at last into the waters beneath. . . .

The branches on which I was suspended over the yawning chasm swang to and fro in the air. . . . I clutched frantically at the only large root which remained near me, but in vain; I could not reach it, though my fingers were within a few inches of it. Again and again I tried to reach it, until at length . . . I swayed myself violently by striking my foot against the side of the rock, and at the instant that I approached the large root, caught desperately at it, and transferred myself to it. It vibrated violently under the sudden weight, but fortunately did not give way. . . .

"Pretty well done," shouted Toby underneath me; "you are nimbler than I thought you to be—hopping about up there from root to root like any young squirrel. As soon as you have diverted yourself sufficiently, I would advise you to proceed."

"Aye, aye, Toby, all in good time: two or three more such famous roots as this, and I shall be with you."

The residue of my downward progress was comparatively easy; the roots were in greater abundance, and in one or two places jutting out points of rock assisted me greatly. In a few moments I was standing by the side of my companion.—From "Typee," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

The Latest Papers Overseas

It is half after five of a hot Monday afternoon in the Cape Town railway station. A continual stream of suburban train travelers is pouring into the glass-roofed railway station, where the air hangs hot and unrepentant. An unbroken procession leads up to the bookstall, and spreading itself out against the three sales counters, melts away as rapidly as it arrives. Newcomers follow hot on their heels. There is no apparent pause. With amazing dexterity each of the three assistants hands over papers or periodicals, receives payment, places the coins in one of the two cash registers, and gives change where necessary. And all in the twinkling of an eye.

The exact position of each of the scores of different publications is intimately known to the girls who seem to flick into being any paper called for practically without looking. No credit is given. It is cash all the time. Even the regular weekly customer who has ordered in advance and has his previously made-up parcel handed him must put down his coin. These advance orders are all made up beforehand inside the stall by another assistant. The salesgirls recognize these pre-visioned purchasers at a glance, dash inside the stall, and before you can say the customary "knife," the buyer has his parcel and is off, and the money lies tucked away in the till.

These suburban travelers are not leisurely folk. Living to them is one continual rush. Watch them pounce on their choice in papers. Most of them have learnt at what spot their pet papers are stacked week after week. So on they come, with never a word or a look, take up their papers, put down their money, and, when change is due, hasten off to catch their train in the last ten seconds that are left them.

Above the general din a word or two of greeting or cheer can be heard now and then. The reward is a quiet smile and a "Thank you" as the assistant turns aside to the owner of an arm that is thrust forward to make payment for a paper that it has already grasped. Every class of society is represented in the buyers, from the prosperous, well-groomed business man who still prefers train to motor, to the carefree office boy who comes along biting into an apple. Women are few and far between. The family man is readily distinguished when he calls for some woman's paper with a couple of "comics" thrown in. Sport and wireless publications are fairly well sought after.

What one does wonder at is the calm, unruffled way in which the girls carry on at lightning speed, the more so as the bulk of sales are for very small amounts. For every shilling registered, twenty coppers claim attention. Now and again comes a customer with a whim. He must have three coppers change and not a "tickey." Or he passes over a one-pound banknote to get a convenient nineteen-and-six change. And then there is the facetious customer who wants his single paper rolled and tied up with a bit of string.

Yes, these lady assistants do know what it is to keep going. They move about like well-oiled machines, and uncomplainingly, but they do appreciate the simple, short "Thank you" that almost every sale brings to them across the counters.

"Betty" Lamps

The first Pilgrim lamp was of the type known today as the iron "Betty." . . . Captain John Carver, first Governor of Plymouth Colony, purchased in Holland just before he sailed a Dutch iron "Betty" lamp, the feeble light of which undoubtedly helped to make less gloomy that crowded cabin from which dates so much of our history.

Such small iron lamps, as may be seen, were very similar in shape to the old Greek, Roman and Assyrian ones. . . . The body was usually cast or wrought in one solid piece, with the nose or spout for the wick to lie in at one end, and a short, curved upright handle opposite. To this handle were often attached a short linked chain with an iron spindle and hooked end, and also a slender iron pick to free the wick when it became crusted with soot or carbon. The spindle was used either to hang up the lamp from the top of the chair where the reader sat or to fasten it in position by sticking the sharp end between the stones of the fireplace. Oil was obtained from the swarms of small fish found in great abundance all along the coast; but the light was very feeble, the wick constantly crusting over, and the odor of the burning fish oil anything but agreeable.

Later than the development of Saugus iron, as ships brought supplies from England, tin was substituted for iron, since it is lighter, neater and more easily made. We find one pattern of lamp called the "Ipswich Betty," and another the "Newburyport Betty," from the settlements where they were made, both closely following the lines of the iron lamps. Some, instead of being made to hang like the iron "Betty," were attached to stands and were even made adjustable so that the light could be moved up or down at the will of the reader. . . .

But in all the lamps the same objectionable open wick, which gave little light but much smoke and smell, prevailed; and the constant crusting over of the wick made the incessant use of the pick a very troublesome necessity. To overcome this trouble in some measure, an unknown but ingenious mechanic entirely enclosed the wick in a circular tube. The body of the lamp with the round nose or wick spout still at the side . . . was now made larger and deeper to hold more oil, and some lamps were furnished with two wicks, one on each side, thus doubling the light.

A rather curious feature of many of these lamps shows the habit of thrift even in so small a matter as the amount of oil—a commodity although by no means scarce or expensive, at the same time not to be lightly wasted. This economical device was an extra spout immediately beneath the wick spout proper. This curved tin gutter was intended to save the oil, which, drawn up by the wick faster than it could burn, dripped down over the edge of the nose, was caught by the projecting rim beneath, and was carried down underneath the main body of the lamp itself to a separate receptacle where it would be collected for use again. Since these lamps, as well as the iron and tin "Bettys," are not at all common, they are well worth finding and collecting.—ARTHUR H. HAYWARD, in "Colonial Lighting."

Midsummer Melody

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The birds have all grown silent,
As through the fields they wing;
Skylarks alone are singing
As if it still were spring.

From earliest dawn of morning,
Until the evening star
Begins its nightly journey,
The lark's fair tune rings far.

She does not hide in foliage
For idle, gloomy rest.
Into the high blue ether
She floats with freedom's zest.

And pours in glorious greeting
Over the countryside,
With generous abandon,
Her song gifts far and wide.

—JULIUS HAMMER, in "Look About and Look Within Thee."

Beauty Spiritually Discerned

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE day, in the famous art gallery of the Louvre, there stood before a celebrated portrait two tourists, one of whom was an artist, who, in deep reverie, was drinking in the beauty of the masterpiece. As he stood with absorbed interest, catching from time to time the spirit of the artist whose genius had converted mere canvas and paint into such an inspiring image of beauty, form, and color, his reverie was broken by the stranger at his side, who exclaimed, "What a pretty frame!"

So it has ever been. Mortals, attracted by fleeting, transient materiality, often fail to perceive the ever present beauties of spiritual reality, which are immutable, eternal, immortal. Seers, prophets, and religious leaders have endeavored to impress mankind with the unstable and temporary nature of the material universe, and but for their efforts mankind might have been even more deeply engulfed in materiality. It was not, however, until the discovery of Christian Science that the great truths of spiritual being were so clearly and simply elucidated that they could be understood and utilized by that great host of earnest seekers after something higher and more satisfying than temporal material knowledge.

An appreciation of all that is beautiful, great, and good is a state of mind well worthy of cultivation. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has made it possible for mankind to look beyond the transitory expressions of materiality into the realm of divine Mind, and thus gain a keener and more permanent sense of real beauty. On page 247 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Beauty is a thing of life, which dwells forever in the eternal Mind and reflects the charms of His goodness in expression, form, outline, and color. It is Love which paints the petal with myriad hues, glances in the warm sunbeam, arches the cloud with the bow of beauty, blazons the night with starry gems, and covers earth with loveliness." As a result of spiritual growth, acquired through diligent study and application of Christian Science, thousands of its adherents are gradually gaining a deeper appreciation of all that reflects divine Mind. As spiritual understanding increases they become, like the artist in the Louvre, absorbed in deep reverie as they catch glimpses of the masterpieces—the ideas—of Life, Truth, and Love.

To those developing a desire for the better things of life the material world with all its wonders seems to hold much that is inspiring and satisfying; yet their thought is tinged with an undefined sense of incompleteness, and at times a yearning is felt for something higher and more expressive of the permanent realities of being. This sense of incompleteness is a result of the age-long tendency of looking to matter as real and tangible, instead of to infinite Spirit, or Mind, as the only cause and effect. In Science and Health (p. 246) Mrs. Eddy says, "As the physical and material, the transient sense of beauty fades, the radiance of Spirit should dawn upon the enraptured sense with bright and imperishable glories." When this radiance of Truth's full effulgence breaks through the clouds of materiality, consciousness is uplifted to behold a more spiritual state of existence. So the deeper significance of external beauty, apparently expressed all around us, is more appreciably understood and the words of a familiar hymn take on a new meaning:

"The heavens declare the glory
Of Him who made all things;
Each day repeats the story,
Each night its tribute brings.
To earth's remotest border
His mighty power is known;
In beauty, grandeur, order,
His handiwork is shown."

Through the realization that the universe, including man, is spiritual, not material, mankind gains a demonstrable understanding of life and existence. This desirable state of consciousness is attainable in proportion as we look away from the fleeting, shadowy concepts of the mortal or carnal mind and strive to see only the real, spiritual universe reflecting the immortal ideas of divine, infinite Mind. This results in a clearer perception of Truth, in greater happiness, more spontaneous joy, an elevation of character, and a greater assurance of security and of protection from evil. It also enables one to discern true beauty and goodness, through spiritual sense. Trying circumstances, strained relationships, and apparently dismal environments are seen as opportunities to express more patience, humility, kindness, and love. Our seeming trials, instead of being regarded as irksome responsibilities and ordeals, become opportunities for joyous service and spiritual growth.

This regeneration of thought, which invariably follows an honest and persistent study of the teachings of Christian Science, is most assuredly a fulfillment of that immortal statement of Christ Jesus, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Patchwork Bedspreads

On the Common I have seen
Patchwork bedspreads hung to air,
Red-and-blue-and-pink-and-green,
Round, triangle, oval, square,
Sewn together close and neat,
Each in its appointed niche;
Hems and borders all complete,
Finished off with featherstitch.

Propped upon their lines they blow,
Bright beneath a windy sky,
Making there a cheerful show
For the people passing by;
And as gay as flower-blooms
Blend the colors patch by patch,
Spread at night in little rooms
Underneath a cottage thatch.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Victoria Regia

Like Fujiyama, the Victoria Regia changes from hour to hour, color-shifted, wind-swung, and the mechanism of the blossoms never ceasing. In northern greenhouses it is nursed by skilled gardeners, kept in indifferent vitality by artificial heat and ventilation, with gaged light and selected water; here it was a rank growth, in its natural home, and here we knew of its antiquity from birds whose toes had been molded through scores of centuries to tread its great leaves.

In the cool fragrance of early morning, with the sun low across the water, the leaves appeared like huge, milky-white platters, with now and then little dancing silhouettes running over them. In another slant of light they seemed atolls scattered quickly through a dark, quiet sea, with new-blown flowers filling the whole air with slow-drifting perfume. Best of all, in late afternoon, the true colors came to the eye—six-foot circles of smooth emerald, with up-turned hem of rich wine-color. Each had a tell-tale cable lying along the surface, a score of leaves radiating from one deep hidden root.

Up through mud and black trench-water came the leaf, like a tiny fist of wrinkles, and day by day spread and uncurled, looking like the unwieldy paw of a kitten or cub. The keels and ribs covering the under-side increased in size and strength, and finally the great leaf was ironed out by the warm sun into a mighty sheet of smooth, emerald chlorophyll. Then, for a time, . . . it was at its best, swinging back and forth at its moorings with deep upright rim, a notch at one side revealing the almost invisible seam of the great lobes, and serving, also, as drainage outlet for excess of rain. . . .

Insects came from water and from air and called the floating leaf home, and, from now on, its surface was one of the most interesting and busy arenas in this tropical landscape.

In late September I spread my observation chair at the very edge of one of the dark tarns and watched the animal life on the leaves. Out at the center a fussy jacanda was feeding with her two spindly-legged babies, while, still nearer, three scarlet-helmeted gallinules lumbered about. . . . As I looked, a small crocodile arose, splashed, and sank. . . . But still the whole scene was peaceful; and as the sun grew warmer, young herons and egrets crawled out of their nests on the island a few yards away and preened their scanty plumage. Kiskadees splashed and dipped along the margin of the water. —WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Edge of the Jungle."

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BEARS DRIVE STOCKS TO A LOWER LEVEL

Renewed Bear Pressure Against Some of the Leaders—Trading Very Dull

NEW YORK (AP)—Bears checked the baby bull market in the stock exchange today, sending a wide assortment of shares down 2 to 10 points.

Trading continued of a highly professional nature, however, and neither selling nor buying appeared in apl preciable proportions from outside sources. Brokers said most of the day's business originated with floor traders.

The decline, however, was sharp enough to break up the checker game in the exchange lounging room.

The safety razor stocks were the most vulnerable, Gillette dropped about 10 points, but rails were also under sharp pressure, several issues selling at the lowest levels in recent years. Atchison, New York Central and Southern Railway lost 3 to 6 points. American Can, American Telephone, North American, General Motors, Radio, Radio Keith and Loew's were well supported.

Warner Bros. sold around the year's lowest. The closing tone was weak. Total sales, however, were only about 1,750,000 shares.

Commercial News Influences

What was characterized in many quarters as bear propaganda appeared in the form of various unconfirmable rumors one having to do with the financial condition of an important company, into which prominent bankers have recently placed several millions after a thorough investigation which they say convinces them that the concern is in a sound and promising condition.

Publication of the results of a poll of the country's bankers, showing two-thirds looking for good business by October, was used as a bull argument in sending stocks temporarily higher during the morning. A private survey of business prospects made for the officers of one of the world's largest banks is said in banking circles to have indicated that signs of improvement are already apparent, and that business will return to normal early next year. A private survey conducted by a nation-wide utility system has also resulted in similar conclusions.

The figures for electric power consumption for the second week of August were a little disappointing. Although the decline from the previous week was negligible, seasonal trends would indicate an increase. In the rail July earnings reports, Nickel Plate made a distinctly unfavorable showing, owing to the slackness in the motor industry. Chesapeake & Ohio, however, showed only a moderate decline from last year.

President W. S. Farish of Humble Oil said no general crude price reductions were in prospect, in connection with an announcement of a minor reduction in the Texas crude purchasing schedule. This was somewhat reassuring, after widespread predictions to the contrary in speculative circles.

The amusement shares were active features. Warner Bros. was a soft spot, selling around its minimum levels. Heavy buying orders in Radio Keith brought a moderate upturn there, one transaction being for 14,000 shares, and Loew's gained a couple of points.

Call money renewed at 2 per cent for the first time since Aug. 11, and was available in the outside market at 1½ per cent. Easy money is expected until the Labor Day currency demands of about $75,000,000 make themselves felt.

Rail Bonds Steady

Strength of railroad issues again was the feature of the bond market, while the entire list displayed a firm undertone.

A good demand for carrier obligations has carried them steadily upward the last two weeks, and their rise is largely responsible for the new high ground the market has reached in the averages. Prices are above 1929, and slightly under 1928.

Interest rates, which largely govern the trend of bonds, are not expected in financial circles to show an appreciable firming until fall. Call money renewed at 2 per cent on the stock exchange, but was available outside at 1½.

Railroad obligations were the most active and generally firm in trading today. Advances of one point carried Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 3½s (Illinois division), Atchison adjustment 4s and Lehigh Valley Construction 4½s to new year's peaks.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s were strong. Cuba Railway first 5s, which have been steadily sagging this week, gained several points. Atchison general 4s were in demand and duplicated their 1930 high.

Publication of Fisk Rubber Company's financial statement, showing a loss for the first half of 1930, was reflected in the 8 per cent bonds, which dropped a point. Pacific Coast Company 5s were in demand, rallying 2 points.

U. S. Governments were neglected, standard European governments were quiet and firm. Royal Dutch 4s were well bought at the year's high price.

MINNESOTA GRAIN STORAGE

MINNEAPOLIS—The grain transportation committe of Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board reported that notwithstanding continued movement averaging 1000 cars a day into Minneapolis, or approximately last year's peak movement, there still is room available in local public and private storage for 18,000,000 bushels of grain. Including Duluth and Superior there is public or private capacity left for 30,000,000 bushels.

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC

Kansas Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended April 30 net of $1,358,029 after interest, depreciation and taxes, equivalent to $20.42 a share on 66,500 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1,244,933 or $18.72 a share, on the preferred in the preceding 12 months. All the common is owned by American Power & Light Company.

READING COMPANY EARNINGS

Reading Company reports for the five months ended May 31 net of $3,181,060 after taxes and charges, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on the first and second preferred to $1.44 a share (par $50) on 1,399,782 shares of common. Gross was $37,397,829; net $6,765,712; interest, rents and miscellaneous charges $3,584,652; net income $3,181,060.

CITY OF BOSTON BONDS

E. L. Dolan, treasurer for the city of Boston, will receive bids until noon, Aug. 26, for $3,000,000, Traffic Tunnel registered 4 per cent bonds dated Sept. 1, 1930, and due September, 1980. The bonds are callable in 1950.

SPINNING ACTIVITY LOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported by the census bureau to have been operated during July at 67.4 per cent capacity on a single-shift basis, compared with 76.3 per cent in June this year and 100.2 per cent in July last year.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 21	Last Aug. 20
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	23½	23	23	23⅛
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	26	25¾	25⅞	25¾
92	65¼	5	Adams Ex pf	30	90½	90½	90½	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	400	27¼	27	27	..
157⅛	153⅛	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	23	23	23	..
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1600	118⅞	115½	115½	118
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	3400	5⅝	5	5	5¼
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	11	11	11	11⅜
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2400	21⅜	20½	20½	20⅝
343	232	6t	Allied Chem	400	264	257½	257½	261¾
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	900	54½	53½	53¾	53¼
31½	18	2	Amerada	600	25	25	25	24¾
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	200	6	6	6	6
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	36	35	35	35
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	40	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	63
214¾	85	..	Am Br Bov	2900	187⅜	175⅜	175⅜	181¼
156½	108¼	4t	Am Can	37100	128⅞	124¾	126⅜	127⅜
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	96	96	96	..
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	50½	50	50	..
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	200	13	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	34½	34⅛	34⅛	35
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	19500	71⅜	69	70⅛	71⅜
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	20	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	200	15	15	15	14⅞
41⅞	31	3t	Am Ice	400	32⅛	32	32	32
55⅜	28¾	2t	Am Int Corp	2900	33¾	33	33	33½
4	1⅜	..	Am La Fr	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
105	39	4	Am Loco	100	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40½
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	200	91	90¾	91	..
14½	6⅛	..	Am M & Met	200	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅜
51½	28¾	3	*Am Metals	500	30	30	30	30
115⅜	78	1t	Am Pw&Lt	700	82¼	80	80¼	82
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	101⅜
85	75	5	Am P&L pf A	300	82	82	82	82
39¼	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	3200	55¼	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
100⅞	48	2g	Am Roll Mill	200	56½	54	55	56⅜
67⅜	52½	..	Am Sal Raz	400	63	62	62½	63
33⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	2
54½	46⅞	5t	Am Ship Bg	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	49⅝
103½	41	6	Am Smelt 2pf	400	101⅝	101	101⅝	101½
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	4000	66⅜	65¼	65	66¼
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	138	138	138	..
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	900	38½	36⅞	38½	36⅜
27⅞	16	5	*Am Tel&Cob	10	21	21	20	..
274¼	200⅛	9	AmTel&T	6500	213	209	211	211⅞
141¾	113	8	Am Type	100	125	125	125	124
201¼	71½	..	Am Wool	100	11	11	11	11
81½	44½	2½	Anaconda	7800	46¼	45½	46	46¼
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40½	40½	40½	..
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	400	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅜
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	20⅛	20	2 0	20¼
8⅝	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	500	5	4⅞	5	..
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	400	35	34	35	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	600	33¾	33	33	33⅜
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91	..
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	30	42	42	42	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	500	214½	210	210¼	216
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	106⅜	106¾	106¾	106⅝
51⅜	30⅛	1t	Atl Refin	400	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	36⅜
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	30	29½	29	30
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	3100	110	105¾	107	109¾
10⅞	2	..	Auto Sales	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
81¾	37	..	Auto Strop A	1900	67⅝	60	62	67½
97⅝	42¼	..	Aviation	600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	400	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	29½
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	30	112	108¾	112	110
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	500	100	97¼	98⅜	100
118¼	109	7	Bangor & A pf	30	112½	112½	112½	..
24	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	23	22⅝	23	22¾
92	67½	4	Beatr.ce	600	78½	75⅞	78	78
6	2½	..	Belding H	100	4	4	4	..
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	1600	31¾	30¾	31	31¾
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	400	47	45⅜	46	47
110½	75	6	Beth Steel	2100	81¼	79¼	80⅜	80⅝
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	..
41½	31	..	Blaw Knox	100	32½	32½	32½	..
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	200	29½	29½	29½	29½
90⅜	60⅛	3t	Borden	600	77½	76½	77⅛	76⅞
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	29	29	29	28⅞
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	8300	21½	20½	21	21⅛
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	2400	17	15⅞	17	16⅞
178¾	115	5	Bklyn Un G	100	124	124	124	124½
30⅝	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
32⅜	5⅜	..	Bruns Term	100	9	9	9	..
31⅞	19⅛	1	Buckeye	400	23⅜	22¼	22¼	23
116½	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	10	116	116	116	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	36	36	36	35⅞
16⅜	7⅜	..	Budd Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
74	20⅛	1.60	Bullard	600	24½	22¼	23¼	23⅞
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	200	34¼	33	33	34¼
41¼	21⅜	.50	Butte Cop	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5¼	1⅞	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	1000	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	500	70½	67⅞	68⅛	69⅝

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	600	1	1	1	1
30	17	2	Campbell	300	17½	17½	17½	..
597⅝	488⅝	2	Can & Ariz	800	555	544	541½	555
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	800	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅞
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	3300	174	170¼	170¼	174
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac new wi	3200	42¾	42⅛	42¼	42¾
34¼	20	1.00	Cannon Mills	100	21	21	21	21¼
42	31	3	Capital A pf	100	35	35	35	33⅝
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	25900	190¾	182¼	187	186½
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	126	126	126	..
75¾	53	3	Caterpillar	700	56	54¾	54K	56
60	9	..	Celotex	100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	500	45½	45	45½	46
15⅞	5¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
47⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	200	22¼	22	22	22¼
62½	51⅛	3	Ches Corp	200	64	64	64	64¼
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
47⅞	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	1800	46½	46	46⅜	46½
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
52⅝	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	500	36⅞	35	35½	36¼
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	100	13½	13¼	13¼	14
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	200	20½	20½	20½	..
140¼	66	7	Chi & NW pf	100	135	135	135	..
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	2500	16⅜	14½	15¼	14⅜
55⅞	41¾	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	44	41¾	44	..
125⅛	90	7	Chi RI	500	95½	95	95	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	8600	28¼	27½	28	28¼
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	100	40	40	40	40½
13¼	5⅜	.50	City Stores	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20¾	12¼	..	Cal Beacon Oil	200	14	14	14	..
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	700	178¼	176¾	178¼	176⅝
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	100	22	21½	21½	21½
102⅞	97	..	Col Palm pf	300	102	102	102	102⅞
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	400	48¾	48	43	48¾
67	55	3	Colum Gas	2800	59¾	58¼	59	59⅞
110	104½	6	Col Gas pf A	300	109	109	109	109⅜
199	108	6	Col Carbon	1400	138	132	136	134½
47⅜	12⅛	.2§	Col Graph	8800	14¼	13⅜	14¼	14⅛
40⅜	22⅜	2	Com Cred	300	28	25	6 2	26
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	36⅛	36	36	..
55	23⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	35⅛
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	4000	25½	24⅛	24⅞	25
20¼	12⅜	.60	Comw'th So	3700	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
104¾	99	6	Comwlth So pf	500	101⅜	101¼	101¼	101⅜
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	500	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20	20	20	..
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas pf	5800	106½	104⅜	105⅛	105¾
62	44	6	Son Rv C pf	100	54	53	53	..
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	14¾	14½	14½	..
52½	18⅛	..	Cont Bak A	100	24	24	24	24¼
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	900	55⅞	54¾	54¼	55
37⅜	15⅝	2	Cont Dis Fib	100	16¾	16⅜	16¾	..
8⅛	3⅛	..	Cont Motors	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
30½	16⅜	..	Cont Oil	4500	20	19½	19½	19¾
40⅞	16¼	1	Cont Shares	4700	21⅜	20¼	21	21¼
111⅜	93⅛	3t	Corn Prod	1200	91	89⅝	90⅜	91¼
33	15½	..	Coty	1800	31¼	17½	17½	15⅝
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	100	16	16	16	..
50⅝	33	..	Crown Cork	300	49¾	49	49	..
18½	12⅞	1	Crown Zell	100	12⅞	12	12	..
10½	9	..	Cuba Co	400	12½	10	12	13
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	..
65⅜	34⅞	..	Cub Am S pf	50	35	34⅞	35	35
21⅜	½	..	Cub Dom S	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
46⅜	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	40	40	40	40
14⅞	6¼	..	Curtiss Wr	1300	7⅜	7	7	7½
19⅞	7⅞	..	Curtis Wr A	1100	9	8¾	8¾	9
90½	55	3⅛§	Cutler	100	59	59	59	58⅞

—D—

43⅝	23⅜	..	Davison	800	27¼	26½	27	26⅛
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	100	218	218	218	219
114¾	99	7	Devoe & 1pf	70	100	100	100	99
245	139	8	Diamond M	900	245	240	242	245
145¼	93¼	4t	Dupont	3100	114¼	111⅛	113⅜	113¼
103⅛	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	..

—E—

255½	175¾	5t	East Kodak	1300	212	207¼	207¼	212
37½	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	200	23¼	22⅜	23¼	23½
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	300	69½	68⅛	68¾	69
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	9800	68¾	66⅛	67⅛	66½
112	105	..	Elec P&L pf	300	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	..
100⅞	97¾	..	El P El 6pf	200	99	98⅝	98⅝	98¾
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	64	64	64	63½
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅜

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	400	38	38	38	..
12¼	7⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	200	8	8	8	8
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	600	21	21	21	21
87⅞	69¾	6	Firestone pf	100	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72¾
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	200	55½	55	55½	55¼
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	4400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2400	86¾	84¾	85¾	86
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	32	31¾	31¾	32
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	19100	43⅜	42	42⅞	42¾
99	94¼	7	Frank-Sm pf	20	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
55½	37	4t	Freeport Tx	1100	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	42

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
9¾	2¼	..	Gardner M	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7½	7¼	7½	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1700	86⅜	85	85⅞	86
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	1200	41⅞	40½	40⅞	42
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	1000	17⅝	16	17¼	16
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	300	40½	40	40	..
109¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	10	84	84	84	..
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	42000	70⅞	68⅝	69	70¼
117⅜	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	117⅜	114	113¾	117⅜
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	1800	55⅜	54½	55	55
106½	77¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	80¼
18⅜	8	30	Gen G&E A	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
59⅜	40⅛	3t	Gen Mills	500	46	46	46	45⅞
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	400	97⅜	97¼	97¼	97⅜
54¼	37½	3t	Gen Motors	47000	45	44	44¼	44⅝
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Sv	7000	35½	35	35	34½
51¼	27	..	Gen Theatre	6400	31	30	30½	30½
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	200	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
90	65¼	4t	Gen Refrac	1800	74	73	73	74½
108⅛	58	5t	Gillette	46000	74⅝	66⅛	67¾	76¼
38	18⅝	2	Gildden	400	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2000	40⅞	40¼	40½	40⅞
109¾	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
58⅝	21	7	Goodrich	1700	23	22⅜	22⅝	23
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1200	63¼	61⅛	61⅜	63¼
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	500	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
57⅜	18	8	Granby	200	22	22	22	22
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	200	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
25⅜	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	800	21	20⅞	21	20½
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	17½	17⅜	17½	17¼
28	12¼	2	Grisby Gru	3000	14⅜	13¾	13¾	13⅞

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	70	34¾	34½	34½	34⅞
29	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	29	28½	28½	..
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	1000	16¾	16¼	16⅛	16⅞
17⅜	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	200	7	6⅛	6¼	6¾
123⅜	117	7	Herc P pf	20	119	119	119	118½
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	95	95	95	..
108¾	83½	4t	Hershey pf	300	100	100	100	..
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	200	107½	107½	107½	..
12⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
41¼	26¼	2.50	Holland F	400	32½	32	32	..
29	9½	1.20	Houdaille B	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
136⅞	52¼	10§	Houston Oil	7600	81⅜	77½	78⅛	80⅜
41⅞	25⅛	4t	Howe Sound	200	29¾	28½	29½	28½
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	47	47	47	47⅝
62⅞	25⅜	3	Hudson Mot	6200	31	29⅞	31	30⅜
26⅜	12¼	2t	Hupp Motors	700	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13

—I—

136¾	111	7	Ill Central	700	114	111	111	113½

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 21	Last Aug. 20
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	700	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21⅜
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1160	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	800	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	200	6	6	6	6⅞
64¼	52¼	7	Int Agri ppf	400	59½	59	59½	..
193¼	11	.25	Int Carriers	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	300	67	66½	67	..
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	200	59	59	59	60
115¾	72	2½	Int Harv	1600	80¼	77¼	78⅜	77⅝
34	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1700	37¾	36⅛	36¾	36
92	65½	4	Int Mntch pf	200	76¾	76⅛	76¾	76¼
33	19	2	Int M Mar	300	22	21½	22	..
44⅜	20⅛	1	Int Nickel	44000	22¼	21½	21⅞	21⅝
3-16	1-64	..	Int Nickel rts	57000	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
31⅝	14⅜	2.40	Int P&P A	100	18	18	18	18⅜
22¾	9½	..	Int P&P B	100	11	11	11	..
18	6½	..	Int P&P C	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
58¾	28	3	Int Print Ink	100	32½	32½	32½	29⅝
73¾	61¾	5	Int Rys pf	100	63⅝	62½	62	..
65¾	36	6	Int Salt	5000	40⅞	39⅜	40⅛	41
77⅜

BALDWIN CO. SHIPMENTS ON LARGE SCALE

Heavy Unfilled Orders First of Year Big Help—Falling Off in New Business

PHILADELPHIA — Although locomotive business continues quiet, and gives no indication of improvement in buying for another month at least, Baldwin Locomotive Works plans to maintain shipments between $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a month the remainder of the year.

New business in equipment has shown a marked falling off the last few months, due in part to failure of railroad earnings to improve as rapidly as anticipated, so that production has been maintained at expense of bookings.

Nevertheless it is expected that output will be maintained around a uniform figure of $2,500,000 or slightly more the remainder of the year in order that the company may realize to best advantage the economies provided in the new centralized plant at Eddystone.

At the beginning of the year unfilled orders were $23,500,000, and for a time were kept around this figure, as new business was coming in at about the same volume as shipments.

With the decline in new orders which set in during the second quarter, however, shipments exceeded bookings, so that unfilled orders have been steadily falling, but even so Baldwin entered 1930 in such satisfactory condition that on Aug. 1 it still had $12,000,000 in unfilled orders, sufficient to maintain an output of $2,500,000 a month the remaining five months of this year.

Outlook for the early part of 1931 is uncertain with equipment manufacturers, and will be determined by the extent to which railroads come into the market in the closing months of this year.

No improvement is expected before September, but it is believed by some equipment men that new business will develop in October and show continuing improvement the remaining months of the year.

Shipments Double Last Year

During seven months of 1930 Baldwin shipped $20,005,000, compared with $10,937,000 in seven months of 1929, or nearly double. In the same period business booked was $9,700,000 or somewhat less than half the $23,000,000 in seven months of 1929.

Notwithstanding that shipments in seven months were more than $9,000,000 in excess of the similar period of 1929, unfilled orders Aug. 1 were only $5,000,000 below the year before, or $12,600,000 compared with $17,600,000, indicating Baldwin has held its position in a fairly satisfactory manner, particularly in view of business depression and the slump in railroad earnings.

Once a turn in the business tide is fairly well marked, it is expected that the railroads will again come into the market for modern and more economical motive power.

Business with subsidiary companies has also been holding up satisfactorily, all things considered. Shipments by the wholly-owned Standard Steel Works for seven months were $5,355,000, being slightly larger than $5,216,000 in the corresponding period of 1929, and although no separate figures are issued, business of Southwark Foundry & Machine Company acquired last fall, is also running ahead of last year.

The plant of Southwark Foundry is being moved from Philadelphia to a spacious building at Eddystone, where some new equipment is being installed and it is planned to further develop and expand activities.

Acquisition of Southwark Foundry as well as a substantial interest in George D. Whitcomb Company and General Steel Castings Company is in line with a policy being more aggressively developed to diversify operations and investments.

General Steel Castings

General Steel Castings Corporation, in which Baldwin owns a substantial common stock interest, has completed its plant at Eddystone, Pa., and began pouring steel last month.

It was organized late in 1928 for specializing in manufacture of integral steel castings, consisting of locomotive beds and other large railroad specialties.

Besides Baldwin Locomotive, an interest in common stock is held by American Locomotive Company and American Steel Foundries, and to a lesser extent by American Car & Foundry and Pullman Company.

It will do work for equipment companies interested in its formation as well as a general business in eastern territory. Business in the West will be handled by the Commonwealth division at Granite City, Ill., obtained from Commonwealth Steel Company in July, 1929.

Last December General Steel Castings also acquired the Seaboard plant of American Locomotive Company and Thurlow plant of American Steel Foundries, both at Chester, Pa., within six miles of the Eddystone plant, but these two plants have since been dismantled and the machinery moved to the Eddystone plant.

Consolidated earnings statement recently issued by Baldwin showed net after charges of $1,807,897, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.31 a share on 843,000 shares of no-par common.

Consolidated income statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, showed net after charges of $2,300,462, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.07 a share on the same number of common shares, and including profit of Southwark Foundry & Machine Company for the first half of 1929 net for that year would have been $2,642,479 equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.47 a share on the new no-par common.

With the present schedule of production the remainder of the year Baldwin earnings in 1930 should show substantial improvement over 1929, and be considerably ahead of 1928, when net was less than half the preferred stock dividend requirements.

CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC SERVICE

Connecticut Electric Service Company reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1930, net income available for dividends of $4,941,934, equal after preferred dividends, to $3.50 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding during the period, compared with $3.05 on the average number of common shares outstanding during the previous 12 months.

ATLAS STORES SALES

Atlas Stores Corporation reports net sales of $10,124,592 for the first six months of 1930. This compares with $7,546,014 for the first six months of 1929. Commenting on these figures, H. M. Stein, president of the corporation, stated that the increase is the more interesting because the number of stores has been increased only 3 per cent, whereas the sales have increased 34 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s rct	95½	95½
Aleghany 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Alis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98¼	98¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161	160½
Am T&T 5s '65	106½	106½
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106¼	106¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106¾	106¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅝	92¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82½	82¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94	93⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94	93⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98	97¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	128½	128½
Atl Gulf & WWI col 5s '59	73¼	73¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96½	96¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	88⅜	88⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	35
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¾	99½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89¾	89¾
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	104	104
By Products 5½s C	102¼	102¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4⅝s '68	99	99
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104¾	104¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can South con 5s '62	106	106
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104¾	104¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101⅝	101¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113½	113
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅜	100⅜
Chi B&Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	90
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	103⅞	103⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72¾	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 20000	50½	50½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	84½	84½
Chi & Nw 4¼s '87	100⅝	100½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99	99
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Childs 5s	91⅛	91
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅛	92⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100½	100½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Coumbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	94¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	107¼	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105
Cuba R 1st 5s '52	59	59
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93½	93½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104¼	104
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	99¼	99¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅛	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¾	94½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102½
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80	80
Erie gen lien	82½	82¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	63	60½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45	45
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104	103⅝
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102⅞	102⅞
Gen Theater 6s	93	92¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	93½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	72⅝	72⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅛	107
Great Northern 4½ '77 E	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112⅛	112
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	43	43
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	79⅛	79⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	82½	82½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¼	101
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97	97
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66¼	66¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	48	48
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	71¾	71¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90⅞	90⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110½	110
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	98
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	98	98
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80½	80½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95⅛	95⅛
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100½	100½
L'Autaro 6s '54	82⅞	82⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅛	102⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	95¾	95¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	101½	101½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104⅝	104⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¾	79¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	101¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107⅞	107⅞
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98	98
Morris & Essex 4½s	101¾	101¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅜	99¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¾	108¾
NYC L SL 3½s '98	82	82
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97¾	97¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96	96
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123⅛	123
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89½	89½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101⅛	101
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	70	69½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94½	94½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114¼	114¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	58½	58½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	113¾	113¾
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83	83
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98⅜
Penn RR 4⅜s '63	101⅜	100⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104⅞
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96⅝	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
hil & Read C&I 6s '49	98⅜	98⅜
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104¼	104
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93⅝	93½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	00	100
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	99
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98⅝	98½
StL & SF 4s A '50	91¾	91¾
Richfield Oil 6s	88⅝	88⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92½
StL & SF 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	105	105
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	107½	107½
Seabd Al con 6s '45	50¼	50¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	43	43
Shell PJipe 5s '52	96⅝	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	98⅜	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103¼
Sinclair Sn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103	101⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅛	105
Solway 5s	98¾	98¾
So Pacific col 4s '49	89	89
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅜	100¼
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102¼	102¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100½	100½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123⅛	123⅛
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅝	100⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¼	107¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¾	29¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110⅜	110⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98	98
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅜
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	67	67
U S Rubber 5s '47	83	82⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96½	96½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	84
Va Rv 5s '62	107½	107½
Wabash 4½s '78	94¼	94¼
Wabash 5s B '76	101	101
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	80½	80½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¼	104¼
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	42¼	42¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	90¼	89½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¾	105¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	86⅝	86½
Western Un 5s '60	105	105
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	49	49
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅜	103⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Aug 21	Aug 20
1st 4¼s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.1	102.3	
4th 4¼s '38	102.29	102.31	102.28	102.29	102.31	
4th 4¼s reg	102.15	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.26	
US 4s '54	107.31	107.31	107.31	107.31	107.31	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86⅛	86⅛
Akershus 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97	97
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73⅜	73⅜
Antioquia 7s C '45	77	77
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98¾
Australia 4½s '57	79¾	79¾
Australia 5s '55	88	88
Australia 5s '57	88¼	88¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91	91
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	104¾	104¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¼	95⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	96
Belgium (KiKng) 6s '55	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115⅛	114⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6½s '50	95	95
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	89⅛	89⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89	89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96½	96½
Bolovia 7s '69 ct	69	69
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70¼	70
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88½	88½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	88½	88½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77½	77½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77¾	77¼
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	82¼	82¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	78	78
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	99¼	99¼
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81¼	81¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99⅛	99⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅞	90½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	93
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	87¼	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102	102
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅜	110⅜
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94	94
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	96	94⅞
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	96	95¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅝	119⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
German 7s '49	106⅛	106
Germ Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82⅞	82⅞
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	95	95
Greek 6s '68	86	86
Hamburg 6s '46	94¼	94
Hansa 6s ww	84½	84½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	102	102
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86½	86½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	84⅞	84⅞
Krueger & Toll 5s '59 ww	97	97
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98	98
Mag Mill Mch 7s '56 ww	80½	80½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	107¾	107¾
New South Wales 5s '58	83¾	83½
Norway Bank 5s '67	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅞	104⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91¼	90¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105⅜	105⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	103¼
Pautista Ry 7s '42	100⅞	100⅞
Peru 6s '60	71¾	71¾
Peru 7s '59	92¼	92¼
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
Poland 7s '47	83¾	83¾
Poland 8s '50	94⅝	94⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	90⅛	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	95½	95½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	72¾	72½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65¾	65¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76	76
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91⅝	91⅝
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	86	86
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	70⅝	70½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	92½	92½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91½	91½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97½
Saxon State 6½s '46	92½	92¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	86	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅝	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101	100¾
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Tokio El Pow rcts '32	99⅞	99¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88½	88½
Tyrol 7s '52	92	92
Tyrol 7½s '55	99¾	99¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Uni Stl W Burbach 7s '51	106½	106½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	88	88
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¾	96⅝
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97⅛	97⅛

DIVIDENDS

Peoples Light & Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents in cash or one-fiftieth share of common on common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, and $1.75 on the preferred, payble Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Seaboard Utilities Shares Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payble Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

American Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payble Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Mesta Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Boston Elevated Railway declared the regular quarterly common dividends of $1.50 a share and the regular semiannual dividend of $3.50 on the second preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Mexican Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $3 on the common and $2 on the preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Addressograph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Stone & Webster, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 17.

British Type Investors declared the regular bi-monthly dividend of 9 cents a share to stock of record Sept. 1, payable Oct. 1, 1930.

Starrett Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the 550 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15, and 15 cents on the $10 preferred shares, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Directors of the American Corporation have declared an initial dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Pressed Steel Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 2.

International Salt Company declared an initial dividend of 75 cents on the new common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

International Harvester declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Chicago Yellow Cab Company declared three regular monthly dividends of 25 cents each, payable Oct. 1, Nov. 1, and Dec. 1, to stock of record Sept. 19, Oct. 20, and Nov. 20 ,respectively.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Aug. 15	Aug. 8
Gold	46,952,000	46,656,000
Sight bal abroad	7,055,000	7,063,000
Neg bills bgt abroad	18,743,000	18,768,000
Comm'l bills, France	5,187,000	5,329,000
Adv against securities	2,751,000	2,788,000
Neg bds of sink fund	5,304,000	5,304,000
Circulation	72,678,000	72,970,000
Tot cred cur accts	17,327,000	17,292,000
Treasury	4,490,000	4,916,000
Sinking fund	5,526,000	5,343,000
Private	8,018,000	7,617,000
Total sight liabilities	90,006,000	90,263,000
Ratio	52.17%	51.69%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug.21,'30	Aug.14,'30
Circulation	£361,791	£367,379
Public deposits	21,045	12,256
Private deposits	95,259	100,271
Bankers' accts	61,665	66,252
Other acc'ts	33,594	34,019
Gov't securities	49,371	54,346
Other securities	31,548	29,608
Disc and adv	6,114	6,864
Securities	25,434	22,744
Reserves	53,574	46,726
Prop res to liab	46.0%	41.5%
Bullion	155,365	154,105
Bank rate	3%	3%

IMPERIAL OIL SALES

TORONTO—Sales of gasoline by Imperial Oil Company for the first six months of 1930 were 4 per cent ahead of the like period a year ago, according to C. O. Stillman, president. Sales of lubricating oils in the motor division were about equal to those of the corresponding period of 1929, but the industrial division showed a decline of 7 per cent.

A Window in Wall Street

STANDARD GAS PROGRESS

New business results at the properties of Standard Gas & Electric Company were much better in June than might have been anticipated during recent general business conditions, according to W. H. Hodge, vice-president and manager of sales and advertisement, Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation. In reviewing commercial activities as reflected in reports of commercial managers in the Standard Gas & Electric Company system, Mr. Hodge pointed out that the total kilowatt-hour output for the month of June was 351,411,334, an increase of more than 5 per cent over June, 1929. This compares with an estimated decrease of about 1.3 per cent for the country as a whole, according to figures compiled by the National Electric Light Association from returns from 70 per cent of the industry. Contracts for new power business during the month were unusually large, while the combined sales of household electric and gas appliances amounted to $746,524, an increase of 6.71 per cent over the like month a year ago.

NEW CORN HARVESTER

A machine that moves through a field of standing corn, cuts the corn stalk off at the ground, shucks, shells and cleans the corn, depositing it in a grain bin on the machine ready for the wagon box or stack has been perfected by the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation. The corn combine is drawn by a light tractor operated by one man and will effect a substantial savings in harvesting costs.

CHICAGO TICKERS EXTENDED

A coast-to-coast ticker service will result from the extension of the Chicago Stock Exchange ticker circuits to San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles Sept. 2. Denver also will be included in the extension. The Chicago exchange is the only one outside of the New York Stock Exchange to send its reports over a network from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

RUSSIA TO SELL SOME WHEAT

Russia needs all the wheat she can produce, according to expert opinion. Nevertheless, export of between 15,000,0000 and 20,000,000 bushels will commence the first week in September. Most of the wheat will be consigned to Liverpool, it is reported, the export being due to the fact that Russia is forced to sell part of her wheat to help pay for purchases of farm machinery in the United States.

SEES DOUBT WANING

F. N. Hoffstot, president of Pressed Steel Car Company, says that "the wave of pessimism throughout the country appears to be waning, and some of the railroads already have started on repair programs." He added that while there were many idle cars at present, many have greatly depreciated, and that when carloadings pick up many thousands of the cars will be in line for replacement.

CANADIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Limited, controlled by International Hydro-Electric System, a division of International Paper & Power Company, produced 206,171,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in July, a new high record for that month, 31 per cent over July last year, and more than double that of July, 1928. In the first seven months of this year the output of the corporation was 1,420,283,000 kilowatt hours, 24 per cent over the output of the corporation in the first seven months of 1929, and more than double its output in the first seven months of 1928.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	36⅝c	36½c
Bar silver in London	16⅞d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$871,000,000
Balances	28,000,000	138,000,000
Year ago today	90,000,000	1,637,000,000
Year ago today	36,000,000	161,000,000
F R bank credit	27,258,630	120,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Double Sculls

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part II

"AND now, to tackle the twins!" said Sydney to herself. She found them without much difficulty in the bay window of the library, each completely immersed in a book, and stood watching them for some seconds before they noticed her. Then Jess happened to look up.

"Hallo, Sydney!" she said, with a yawn, and letting her book drop to the floor.

"Hallo, Sydney!" echoed Judy.

Sydney seated herself between them and looked from one to the other. "Bother!" she exclaimed, "I wish I knew the best way of approach."

The twins were obviously mystified. "Approach whom, what or which?" chanted Judy. "If you mean us we are at your service—absolutely!"

"Are you?" questioned Sydney. "Are you really? Because I have need of both of you."

The twins sat bolt upright. "How mysterious it sounds!" said Jess. "Is it anything very difficult? because if so I can't do it."

"It's about the regatta," Sydney began. "Your names are still the only ones entered for the senior double-sculls, and try as I will I can't beat up any more. It seems ridiculous, but the race is evidently not popular."

"There are still three weeks before the regatta," said Judy, "surely some entries will come in before then."

Sydney shook her head. "I'm afraid not," she said; "the girls know that you will romp home, and so they have turned their energies elsewhere."

The twins remained silent for a moment, and then Jess picked up her book from the floor. "Well, it is no use coming to us about it," she said, "unless you want us to cry off altogether."

For the Sake of the School

"Of course I don't want that," Sydney said quickly, "but there is something else you could do. It is asking a lot, I know, but after all it is for the sake of the school. If we leave things as they are the event will have to be canceled, but if you would divide and each take a partner it would make a race, and in all probability other entries would follow."

The twins sat motionless, two thin dark figures with their hands clasped round their knees.

"School or no school," said Judy at length, "it is perfectly ridiculous. Who ever heard of a combination consenting to divide simply because there were no girls sporting enough to put up a race? We have all had an equal chance; why couldn't the others go into training as we have done and make a fight for it? No, Sydney, we simply wouldn't," echoed Jess.

"Then it means that the event drops," said Sydney. "For the first time in the annals of the school there will be no senior double-sculls."

Judy rose to her feet and turning her back on the room looked out of the window. "No double-sculls," she said half to herself.

"But even if we said we would we have got no partners," protested Jess.

"Margaret and Joyce would be glad to row with you," said Sydney, trying to speak as naturally and easily as possible.

Judy turned swiftly from the window, and her face was strangely set. "Sydney, you must be dreaming," she said.

But Sydney was already halfway across the room. "Think it over and let me know your decision," she called back from the doorway, and left the twins to their own reflections.

The Twins' Decision

It was two days later that Judy pushed a note into Sydney's hand at roll call. It contained four words: "All right. We consent." And was signed "J. & J." For a moment after reading it Sydney felt almost alarmed at the thing she had done. She had not only asked the keenest rowers in the school to part company and put in their lot with two others, but had also asked the inseparable twins to face the possibility of having to fight against each other. And they had actually consented. Their decision was a true gesture of loyalty and sportsmanship, and Sydney's face glowed as she wrote up the entries on the new list. Before the week was out two more crews had entered, and the event promised to be a remarkably exciting one.

On the eve of the regatta the draws for the races were made and posted up. Judy had hoped almost desperately that her boat would not be drawn against Jess's. The thought of having to pull with Margaret against her dearly loved twin was intolerable; but there was the notice, fluttering on the board for all to see. Moreover she had drawn the lightest boat on the river—the beautiful little racer they had so often rowed in together—while Jess had an old one that was known to be slow.

The practices during the three weeks had been strained and unhappy. Margaret was by no means an indifferent bow, but the fact that she was in Jess's place irritated Judy perpetually, and made her unduly impatient with Monica, the cox, a junior who was in reality exceedingly good in the boat. To the last she found herself hoping that something might occur to put a stop to the race. She was bound, of course, by all the laws of sportsmanship, to row her best, but instinct told her that her boat would win, and to beat Jess was the last thing in the world she wanted to do.

The day of the regatta dawned brightly. The races were due to commence at 2 o'clock, and an hour before that time a gay crowd of friends and relatives mixed with the girls on the landing-stage. The senior double-sculls was the third event on the program. The twins were drawn in the first heat, and as the two boats paddled off slowly to the starting place a thrill of excitement ran along the bank where many of the girls had collected. Jess's boat was on the further side, a fact which gave her a slight advantage, and as Judy pulled her boat into position she looked across at her twin and sent a heartening smile.

"Are you ready?" roared the megaphone voice of the starter. "Get ready. Go!"

At the sound of the pistol the oars caught the water and the two boats shot forward.

It was at the second curve that Judy became aware of something abnormal happening to the other crew. She was a couple of yards ahead and could see the opponent's boat out of the tail of her eye. There was a sudden change of movement; someone called, "Look out!" and the next moment the old boat heeled over sidewise and sank.

Judy dropped her oars and leaped to her feet, but Margaret pulled her down.

"Sit still!" she ordered. "What are you doing?"

"It's Jess!" Judy cried frantically. "She's drowning!"

Joyce and the cox were both good swimmers, and, in their short sports costumes, were already close to the bank, but Jess was obviously in serious difficulties. Without a moment's hesitation Margaret stood up on her seat, dived into the river, and struck out toward the helpless figure.

"Hold on, Jess, I'm coming!" she cried.

At the bend where the disaster occurred there was a fairly strong current running, and to those who were watching it seemed as if Margaret would never reach the struggling girl. Seeing what had happened several men were running at top speed along the further bank with a rope, but it would be a few seconds before they could reach the spot nearest to the girls.

"Turn over on your back, Jess," called Margaret as with a final stroke she came up with her. But Jess seemed past understanding, and it was all Margaret could do to keep her head above water while waiting for assistance. One of the men scrambled down the bank and threw the rope as far as it would go. Margaret made a dive for it, and holding on with one hand and clutching Jess with the other, she and her burden were dragged to the bank.

And all the time Judy sat numb and motionless in the boat, unable to think or act, her eyes fixed in a stupefied way on what was going on.

"It's all right, Judy," said the cox at last, leaning forward and touching her hand. "Jess is sitting up, she was only frightened. They are wrapping her in a coat and taking her to the boat house. Come on, let's get back too."

Then, as if waking from a dream, Judy picked up her oars and mechanically rowed to the landing stage.

* * *

A week later the school broke up for the holidays. The twins and their luggage were waiting in the drive for the car that was to take them home, and a crowd of girls were mounting a station bus in the roadway.

The last to arrive were Margaret and Sydney who were spending their holidays together at Sydney's home. Just as the bus was about to start Judy ran up and caught Margaret's hand.

"Have a good time!" she said, "a top-hole time. And don't forget you are going to teach me to swim next term!"

"Thanks awfully, I'll not forget!" Margaret was leaning over the stair rail with a beaming smile. "Good-by," she called as the old bus went rattling down the hill.

Judy remained in the middle of the road, waving until the bus was out of sight. Then she turned and came back to the drive. Never in all her life had Jess seen her look so happy.

[The End]

Have You Read?

Working With Electricity, by Katharine L. Keelor, illustrated with photographs and drawings by Herbert Plimpton. Macmillan, New York. $1.75.

This interesting book is subtitled "A Book of Lights, Magnets and Messages," and was written by a teacher in a New York school whose pupils enjoyed working with electricity, performing all the experiments listed in the book. Pictures of these pupils at their work appear in the book and add to the interest. It was these pupils who even suggested the title to Miss Keelor, and said that they had had such a good time working with electricity that they wished she would tell other boys and girls about it, as others might wish to do the things they had found so much enjoyment in doing. These experiments were all made by fifth-grade children, and the book will prove of value to anyone from 8 to 12 years of age.

The author says: "It is great fun to work with a few batteries, wires and buzzers. There are so many interesting things to be done with electricity if one has things with which to work. We can find out how electricity makes a light; how it rings a bell and how it can carry a message." Great inventors played with electricity when they were young, and that is how they got their ideas for their inventions. New ideas will come to other people while learning to make signals, put up lights, make bells ring, develop magnets or construct a telegraph ticker that will send messages. "Working With Electricity" tells the reader just how to do these things as well as many others, suggesting new ideas that the reader may try himself.

The book also tells of the men who first thought of developing electrical devices and what people did before they knew how to use electricity, describing methods of sending messages and spreading news before telephones, telegraphs or cables were invented.

Corner Brighteners

"WHAT a pretty new basket," said Arlene Gray, as she went into her aunt's sitting room. "Is it a sewing basket, Aunt Sonia?"

"No, that is a special basket for a special purpose," said her aunt.

"Is it a secret, or may I ask what it is for?" asked Arlene. She was very fond of this aunt of hers who worked in the big publishing house all day, and yet kept her little apartment so attractive. The evening lamps cast a cheerful, rosy glow on the brown red furniture with its gay rose and blue cushions, and lighted the restful pictures of mountain and ocean on the walls.

"Come and see what my basket holds and I'll tell you about it," said Sonia Brant. "You may think it an odd collection."

"Well, here are some snapshots of you and your parrot, several newspapers, some colored pictures, stamps of all kinds, and lots of clippings," counted Arlene. "What are they all for, Auntie?"

"They are my corner brighteners!" answered her aunt.

"Now stop teasing and tell me more about it," demanded Arlene.

"It is only a little idea of mine to help me keep in touch with my friends," explained Sonia. "You know I do not have very much time to write long letters, or to visit my friends, but at least I have time to think about them, and so into this basket I put small things that I know will interest and help my various friends. It does not take long to write a few words of greeting and inclose something else in the same envelope. All through the week I put into this basket things for brightening corners!

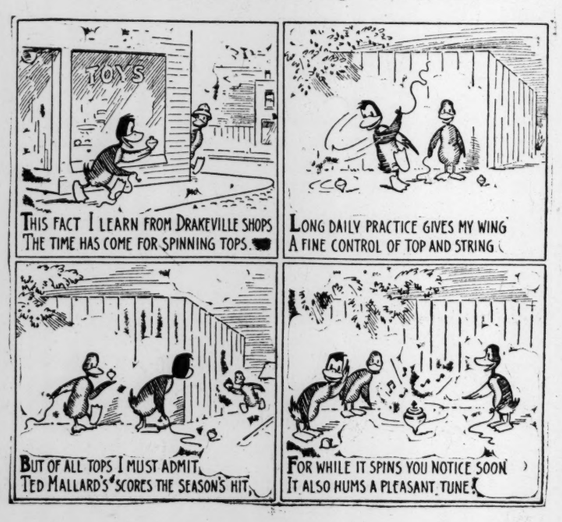
"The stamps are for a young friend of mine who is a collector, the colored pictures are for my little niece who is making a scrapbook, and each newspaper goes to a friend who will enjoy that particular paper for special reasons. The clippings about Japan go to my cousin who is planning to spend a year there, and the other clippings are on subjects that different friends are studying. In my work I receive some very interesting little booklets about authors, and these I slip into a big envelope and send to a friend who at present is dependent on books for most of her contact with the world."

"Why, Auntie, you must be mailing things all the time," said Arlene. "I don't see how you get so much done."

"You haven't any idea what fun it is gathering these things," replied her aunt. "It takes only a few minutes to send them along to someone else. I am always on the watch for treasures for my basket."

"I am going right home to put a corner-brightener box in my desk drawer," declared Arlene. "Some of my girl friends who have moved away have been begging me to write to them, but I thought I hadn't time. I know they would like some of my latest snapshots, and copies of our school paper. Probably they would like some of the card puzzles, and place cards that I made for our parties. It takes a busy person like you to show a lazy one like me how to brighten corners!"

The Adventures of Waddles

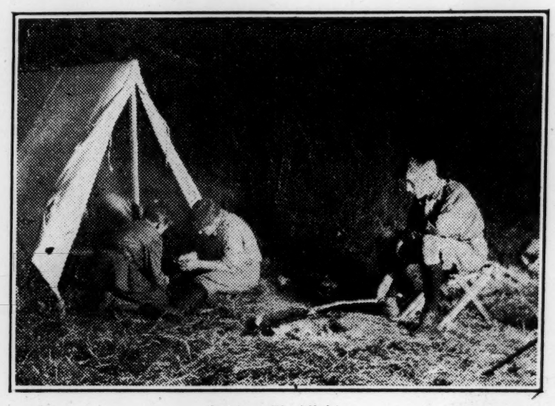

TOYS
THIS FACT I LEARN FROM DRAKEVILLE SHOPS
THE TIME HAS COME FOR SPINNING TOPS.
LONG DAILY PRACTICE GIVES MY WING
A FINE CONTROL OF TOP AND STRING
BUT OF ALL TOPS I MUST ADMIT,
TED MALLARD'S SCORES THE SEASON'S HIT,
FOR WHILE IT SPINS YOU NOTICE SOON
IT ALSO HUMS A PLEASANT TUNE.

Taking Photographs After Nightfall

NIGHT photography offers to the amateur one of the most delightful forms of picture taking. A variety of methods and many interesting effects may be achieved, and no matter what the method, the picture from a decorative viewpoint is always charming.

Four general methods are employed in taking night pictures. They are taken by flashlight, the most familiar and the most frequently practiced method; by moonlight, using a long-time exposure; by street light, using time exposures of varying lengths; and, lastly, by flood-light, five to ten-minute exposures of scenes illuminated by powerful indirect lights that bathe them in a soft silvery glow.

Story-Telling Shadow



Outdoor Flashlight

Flashlight Pictures

There are two especially interesting forms of flashlight pictures. 1. Single subjects, groups or scenes, either indoors or outdoors. 2. The shadow picture, which can be either a portrait recording a person's likeness in profile or a story-telling picture showing one or more persons actually doing something.

An outdoor flashlight and a story-telling shadow are illustrated in the accompanying photographs.

To make a flash, be careful not to place the flashlight in immediate range of the lens. Some sort of contrivance six to eight feet high should be provided as a holder for the flash sheet. The method is to tie a slender board like a lath to the back of a chair and tack a white cardboard a foot or more square to the top of the lath. Pin the flash sheet to the center of the cardboard. The cardboard not only acts as a holder but also as a reflector of light.

Special flash sheet holders are procurable, if desired. One of these can be held in the hand or screwed to a tripod head, the flash sheet attached to the center of a tiny pan and ignited by a match from the rear. To use the flash sheet attached to a home-made holder, ignite it with a match fastened in the end of a split stick at least two feet long. If a special holder is employed, follow the directions accompanying the equipment.

Interesting outdoor scenes and activities, like the campfire scene pictured, constantly present themselves and these may be captured for future enjoyment by letting off a flash at the right moment. Set up the camera on a tripod or other firm support to include all desired parts of the scene. To one side and slightly behind the camera, place a branch of a tree; pin to it, about five feet from the ground, a No. 3 flash sheet; open the shutter of the camera, ignite the flash and close the shutter of the camera after the flash has gone off. Before applying the match, if the scene is one of activity, see that the persons are properly posed (not looking at the camera) and caution them to keep still as a flashlight picture is not made instantaneously, the flash lasting about one second.

Indoor pictures may be flashed following practically the same general steps, but the lights of the room and one very powerful light directed on the subject may also be employed.

Shadow Pictures

While shadow pictures are easy to make, one must remember the importance of providing an abundance of light on one side of the subject away from the camera so that the side facing it will show absolutely no detail in the resulting negative. The flashlight is dependable in that it gives the necessary intensely brilliant illumination for just the right brief time the exposure requires.

Work in two rooms with a doorway at least three, preferably four, feet wide between them. Stretch over this opening a white sheet and fasten it so tautly that no wrinkles will remain. Set the camera on a table or tripod in one of the rooms about eight feet away from and in a direct line with the sheet. Place the subject or group to be photographed before the sheet, two feet away, facing at a right angle to the camera, in full profile.

In the second room on the opposite side of the sheet, about six feet away and in line with the subject and the camera, place the flashlight. The flash should be about two feet higher than the subject's head to give good modeling.

Make certain that the subject, or each member of a group, is properly posed insuring clear-cut profiles. Turn off all lights in both rooms and open the shutter of the camera. Warn the subject not to move. Now make the flash, and close the shutter. After this the room lights may again be turned on.

Moonlight Pictures

Silvery moonbeams dancing on water, clouds like ethereal robes draping the sky, woodlands silhouetted in the distance as the great shining moon creeps silently upward from somewhere on the other side of the world; a lone sailor rocking lazily on the waves or floating slowly toward the moon's inviting silvery pathway—some of the enchantment of it all can be caught with the magic lens of the camera, because moonlight will make pictures just as sunlight does, but since it is many times weaker, the exposure must be very considerably increased.

The amateur may pretty safely calculate a moonlight exposure by giving 25 minutes for each one-hundredth of a second that would be given for the same picture by sunlight. For a general landscape scene 25 minutes would be ample; for distant landscapes, 12 minutes.

Street-Light Pictures

Night pictures where electric lights are included are extraordinarily interesting, unusual and beautiful. This type of picture is most successful if taken where little or no action is going on. The exposure must be a long one and many automobiles with headlights would show as streaks and mar the picture. Pedestrians, if they do not stop, will not show. An exposure from 2 to 10 minutes for a well-lighted subject will give satisfactory results. If the illumination is dim, the exposure must be increased to half an hour or more. Should it be desired to photograph the lights only, an exposure of 5 seconds is all that is necessary.

Flood-Light Pictures

The illuminating of our public buildings after dark to show them off to the greatest possible advantage is a growing practice, and they are never so beautiful as when so illuminated. Running fountains and beautiful natural waters like Niagara Falls are other examples of subjects illuminated by flood-lights that may be effectively photographed at night. Any of these pictures may be taken by means of an exposure of 5 to 10 minutes according to the nature of the camera used. Try to eliminate the street lights from the immediate foreground, and avoid a great deal of movement near the lens. Provide a tripod or other firm support for the camera. If the illuminating light is white, the picture will be better than if it is colored.

Quite a New Kind of Lake

The asphalt lake of Trinidad looks very much like any other lake except that where, in the ordinary way, one would expect to see a depression filled with water, here is a dark gray stretch of asphalt or bitumen—a hundred acres in extent—with a definite shore and fringe of plants round it, just like any ordinary lake. It is supposed to hold as much as 25,000,000 tons of asphalt, but this is merely a guess, for nobody knows how deep the lake is. A boring made some years ago went down 130 feet but still had not reached the bottom.

The natives of Trinidad dig out the material to the extent of 200,000 tons annually, but the supply does not appear to lessen. If a gang of workmen excavates the asphalt to a depth of two or three feet over an area of 30 square feet in one day, this means that many tons are removed, yet by next morning the big hole will have filled up again. The surface may perhaps be slightly irregular, and a crease will mark the spot, but the hole will have risen to the level of the rest of the lake. The biggest hole ever made filled up in three days.

In view of this fact it is rather surprising to find that people can walk about the surface in perfect safety and without any thought of sinking except here and there where the asphalt is softer and the heels may sink in an inch or two.

At various places on the lake the rain water collects in pools, clear as crystal but rather sulphury. In these pools the native children bathe and the women do the family washing.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

It seems to me you should really have a letter from the "City of Flowers" as St. Thomas is called. I have never yet seen a letter from here published in your Mail Bag, but there may have been one which I missed.

The people here are trying to make St. Thomas more beautiful by growing more flowers and, I think, are succeeding fairly well. For the past few weeks the roses have made a nice showing and now the gladioli are beginning to come out. Perhaps you have heard of Dr. Bennett's gladioli. They have taken many prizes in both United States and Canada. He had thousands of them in many varieties at his "Dreamland Gardens" here.

Of course, there are many other flowers besides those two but they seem to be the principal ones. We have a small rose arbor ourselves which was quite nice but the roses are nearly over now.

I usually read all the letters in the Mail Bag, even those on the Children's Page, as they are so interesting. I would like to hear from any boy, from anywhere and of any age, as years do not count except to add more wisdom, and I would be interested in anything which would be of interest to my correspondent.

Canada is not really so cold a country as some people who are unacquainted with it imagine, for as I sit here writing the thermometer registers somewhere around 90 degrees in the shade. It is really quite a beautiful country and we usually have lovely summer weather from May until October. Of course, this is in southern Ontario. Away up north it is much cooler.

The Monitor is certainly a fine, clean paper and I wish for it only good.

Auguste W.

[It is to be hoped that many others follow the example of the people of St. Thomas, Auguste.—Ed.]

Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic

Dear Editor:

As a wanderer through the tropics where English language newspapers and magazines are not obtainable, I am sending you this letter in the hope that it will be published, perhaps in your Mail Bag.

Joseph Modeste, a St. Lucian, runs a shop on the water front of this ancient city, much frequented by English-speaking sailors, travelers, and others. The Republic itself is very poor, owing to the price of sugar, its chief export, and the shopkeeper though kind cannot afford to subscribe to English publications for the benefit of his patrons.

He would be glad to receive old magazines and newspapers discarded by your readers, particularly those in the United States and Great Britain.

Sincerely,

C. A.

[Joseph Modeste's address is Box No. 575, Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic.—Ed.]

Miami Beach, Florida

Dear Editor:

Although I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for quite some time, I have never attempted writing before. I should think corresponding with people all over the world would be a most interesting and educational pastime. I hope that girls from all countries about my own age (15) will write me, and I promise to answer letters promptly.

Miami Beach is a very lovely city. All outdoor sports are enjoyed the year round—swimming especially. The ocean is very calm compared with that of northern beaches. Miami is usually spoken of as the "Sunshine City" and almost always lives up to its reputation. The land surrounding Miami is used chiefly for farming. Avocadas miscalled "alligator pears" and tomatoes are grown in abundance. Many tropical fruits are also grown but not for commercial purposes. Miami is a very desirable place to live in, because of the opportunities it affords in agriculture and other lines of business, and because of its wonderful climate, and unusual beauty. With best wishes to all Mail Baggers,

Betty M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Florence C. (13), Glendora, Calif.—Especially from Germany. Interested in music and collecting stamps.

Katherine M. (14), Indianapolis, Ind.—Interested in reading, tennis and swimming.

Cynthia F. (15), Mexico, Mo.—Belongs to Girl Scouts. Interested in music, stamp collecting and athletics.

Merta K. (15), Riverside, Calif.

Cleo A. (16), Forsyth, Mont.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.

Mary Frances G. (17), St. Louis, Mo.—Attending Principia. Would like to hear from girls expecting to attend there.

Mabel P. (18), Watertown, S. Dak.—Interested in reading and skating.

Jane P. (senior in high school), San Francisco, Calif.—Interested in art, music, sports and stamps.

Connie P. (over 20), Cheltenham, England.

Lydia J. (over 20), Chicago, Ill.

Boys

Fritz C. (15), Berlin, Germany.

Charles F. (17), Newton Highlands, Mass. Especially from Boy Scouts in South America.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Transposition Puzzle published Aug. 14: 1, Aster; 2, Tears; 3, Tares; 4, Stare; 5, Rates.

for the
YOUNG FOLKS
as well as
THE PARENTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is truly a family newspaper as it includes features providing entertainment and instruction for readers of all ages.

On MONDAY there is *The Children's Page*, every column of which will delight the little ones.

On THURSDAY of each week *The Young Folks' Page* is featured, with entertaining serial stories, instructive articles, poems, puzzles, and the ever popular *Mail Bag*.

In addition to these special pages the *Daily Feature* columns furnish a laugh for all of us—big and little children.

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SCOTS PROPOSE TO PUT 'RURAL BIAS' IN SCHOOLS

Practical Courses Suited to Country Children Planned at Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUNS, Scot.—Extension of rural science as an important part of the curriculum in Scottish schools was advocated at a recent discussion here by representatives of various educational interests.

Professor Shearer, representing the University of Edinburgh, said the inclusion of rural science as a desirable element in the curriculum of advanced divisions had long been urged by the College of Agriculture. In its application to the education of the rural child, the ideal involved the introduction into the work of what was commonly termed "rural bias."

Rural bias, he said, was quite distinct from vocational training. It meant no more than that the education given in rural areas should be intimately related to rural conditons of life—that, as in town schools, the general education should be based upon environment.

The most formidable barrier to progress in this direction, he said, was the dearth of teachers with the interest and training necessary to make use of the rural environment as an educational instrument.

William W. McKecknie, secretary of the Scottish Education Department, said that many scholars were learning fragments of foreign languages that were of little use to them practically or educationally. And details of such subjects as arithmetic, history and geography were foisted on them which were better left for a later stage.

He said the department was anxious to see work of the rural kind and quality extended. There were, he added, children and men and women who did not find their main joy in books, who liked to use their hands and ears and their noses, whose eyes found more joy in a form or a color than in the printed page.

He maintained that in such cases the proper kind of practical work would have a marked effect on their book work, for the children would find that some of the more abstract subjects acquired a real compelling interest when they were applied to practical useful activities.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ida Martha Heppe, Logansport, Ind.
Arthur A. Martin, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Gerti Joachim, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Dora M. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Miss Nona C. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Dorothy Sisson Castle, Muskegon, Mich.
Jerome C. Sisson, West Roxbury, Mass.
Lyle M. Van Duzee, Cortland, N. Y.
Mrs. Bert B. Dawson, Boulder, Colo.
E. Jessie Ely, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. Myrtle D. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.
Dr. Jay M. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.
Eugene R. Dilworth, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Rosa Dilworth, Houston, Tex.
Miss Vernon Dilworth, Houston, Tex.
Max Toltz, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Evelyn A. Pratt, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Madeline Morgan, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Nellie S. Miller, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Grace Marie Dahl, Chicago, Ill.
Benjamin Kushel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ruth Kushel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shirley Kushel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Aaron Carey, Newburgh, N. Y.
Ruth Paltridge, Newburgh, N. Y.
Mrs. Tillie Paltridge, Newburgh, N. Y.
Marion Hatch, Evanston, Ill.
Reda Anderson, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Erma A. Kelly, Shreveport, La.
Lewis M. Kelly, Shreveport, La.
Mrs. Max Toltz, St. Paul, Minn.
Dora E. Jefferson, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Clara S. Davis, Berwyn, Ill.
Ernest J. Davis, Berwyn, Ill.
Mrs. Edah M. Ropkey, Tulsa, Okla.
Fred B. Ropkey, Tulsa, Okla.
B. A. Hoffeditz, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. E. Leone Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn
Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Eugenie Mereness, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mrs. Mariam T. Mustain, El Paso, Tex.
Edward G. Mustain, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Fred W. Crosley, Long Beach, Calif.
Fred W. Crosley, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Belle Porter, Meadville, Pa.
W. M. Porter, Meadville, Pa.
W. Meade Porter, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Ada B. Porter, Youngstown, O.
Charles Porter, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Marguerite M. Standing, Youngstown, O.
Jessie C. Lycan, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Blanche H. Lewis, Toledo, O.
Frances Kells, Lakeland, Fla.
Betty Coolidge, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Kate K. Coolidge, Des Moines, Ia.
John Coolidge, Des Moines, Ia.
Richard Coolidge, Des Moines, Ia.
Mrs. Mary Edna Snoke, Indianapolis, Ind.
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Mrs. Helen Rommel, Baldwin, N. Y.
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Mrs. Lulu H. Orris, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Virginia A. Orris, Colorado Springs, Colo
Mrs. Edith Flannagan, St. Paul, Minn.
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Mrs. Fannie B. Loeffler, Lancaster, Pa.
C. S. Loeffler, Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Anna L. Gundrum, Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Ruth S. Ridley, Brunswick, Me.
Miss Hazel E. Wilcox, Milford, Conn.
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Carl B. Mildner, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Edith Lembcke, Fort Worth, Tex.
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Mrs. Mary D. Hovey, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Violet D. McGivney, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
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Betty Wiggin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, South America.
Edwina Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Marian Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Paul S. Thompson, Utica, N. Y.
Ross W. Crise, Detroit, Mich.
Gertrude H. Crise, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas Anderson, Southall, England.
Elizabeth Anderson, Southall, England.
Adele Pearson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Viola M. Schneider, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Georgia E. Lowry, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Meta E. Borngasser, La Salle, Ill.
Christian Vollmer, La Salle, Ill.
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Mary E. Breckisen, Toledo, O.
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Hubert F. Dickey, Spearfish, S. D.
Berta Fae Dickey, Spearfish, S. D.
Willard F. Dickey, Spearfish, S. D.
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Viola G. Ferris, Buffalo, N. Y.
Isabel Grayston, New York City.
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The Dialer's Guide

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FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 26

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.
Lewisohn Stadium Concert (WOR). Eugene Ormandy conducting N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Including "New World Symphony." 8:30.
Enna Jettick Songbird (WEAF Chain). Salon orchestra; direction George D'Iworth; soprano soloist. 10.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble begins with Ferenc Erkel's "Hunyady Laszlo" overture. 11.
National Concert Orchestra (NBC Pacific). Josef Hornik, conductor. 8:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS—T). Mr. Crumit sings "The Return of Abdul Abulbul Amir." 8.
Wayne King's orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.
"Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Helene Handin and Marcella Shields; Piano Twins; Lester Place and Robert Pascocello. 8:30
Vee Lawnhurst, pianist and vocalist; Don Byron, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, 'cellist; orchestra. (Tek—WJZ Chain). 9.
Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Frank Black's Orchestra; Singing Violins; soloists. 9:30.
Columbians (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Round Towners, quartet. 9:30.
Salute (Westinghouse—WJZ Chain). Little symphony orchestra, band, male quartet 10.
Paramount Public Hour (CBS—T). Stars of the screen; orchestra. 10:15.
RKO Theater of the Air (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF—T). Stage and screen stars. 10:30.
Olympians, male quartet (NBC—KGO, KSL, KOA). 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ — T). Clarence Hayes, tenor; Coquettes, vocal trio; orchestra. 4.
Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 7:30.
Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). Dance and novelty music. 11:30.
Vincent Lopez's Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.
Bert Lowe and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago 10:15.
Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.
"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.
Socony land Sketches (Standard Oil of New York—WEAF Chain). New England stories. 7:30.
Frontier Days (WEAF Chain). Featuring John White, tenor. 8:30.
"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). The adventures of a pair of hotel bell boys. 8:45.
"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of radio modes and manners. 10:30.

Service Band

United States Army Band Concert (CBS—T). 4.

Recitals

Gertrude Hall, contralto (WEAF Chain). 6:30.
Le Trio Morgan (WEAF—T). Piano, violin, harp trio. 7:05.
Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.
Melody Musketeers (CBS—T). Male trio. 8:45.
Nocturne (CBS—T). Esther Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Vocal harmonies, duets and quartets. 7:46.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Johnny Crockett features "The Cowboy's Lament." 7.
"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). All Russian program. 8.
Russian Concert (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra; soloists. 9.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.
Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.
Laws That Safeguard Society (WEAF—T). Dean L. Archer speaks on "Crime on High Seas and Coastal Waters." 7:15.
"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.
"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). 8:30.
Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS—T). 11:15.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath. General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bald 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Apartments 4 and 5 rooms, front porches, open fireplaces; American adults only. 19 Hamilton Rd. Aspinwall 2804.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive, corner, furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, sunporch. Suitable for 3 or 4 adults. 468 Breckenridge St.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, N. Y. C., 300 West 12th, 1-, 2-, 3-room, bright elevator apartments, living rooms about 19 feet, 2 blocks subway, 4 blocks from Fifth Ave.

HIGH - CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; newest Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

N. Y. C. 103d. 250 West—Unfurnished desirable two-room apartment; bath; $95 monthly including light and maid service. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300.

N. Y. C., 103d. 250 West—Unfurnished attractive one-room apartment, bath; $60 monthly, including light and maid service. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300.

PHILADELPHIA, 2030 West Ontario Street—Unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; private porch. Detached house, large garden, old shade. Convenient to train and trolley. Radcliff 4933.

PHILADELPHIA, 1707 Mt. Vernon Street—Three rooms and bath, first floor; southern exposure; everything first class.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Furnished apartment one or two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette; East Side New York betwen 60th and 90th. Tel. Butterfield 3588, N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WOULD LIKE to place my daughter, age 12 years, in home where can attend school and help with work for her board; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Columbia 2320 (Mass.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3359.

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A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home. A complete service for your car. Transients welcomed.
MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.
338 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Watch for Socony Pumps.

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Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

YOUNG WOMAN companion to lady to assist, caring for small modern home in New York City apartment. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN as companion; light cooking; salary $50 month. MRS. A. SCHOEN, Hotel Broadmoor, 102nd St. and Broadway, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, Christian Scientist preferred, wanted to help with housekeeping and care of 2 children; good home offered rather than large salary. 39 Ramshead Rd., Medford, Winchester 2144.

GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 4 IN FAMILY.
ASPINWALL 6200
(BROOKLINE, MASS.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

UNUSUAL VALUES
Refurnishing home; will sell Chickering grand piano; complete bedroom set, complete kitchen set, living-room set, 8 Oriental rugs, etc. No dealers admitted. Sale all day Thursday and Friday. 95 Clark Road, Brookline, Mass.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6653.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

THOMAS W. ALLEN, 1144 Grand View St., Los Angeles, Calif.—Manufacturers' agent calling on large and small stores in So. California.

OFFICES TO LET

ESTABLISHED practitioner will sublet nicely furnished, centrally located office from September 1 to May 1. Large reception room and smaller private office. Box C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLYN BUSINESS PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT
Large store, 4000 sq. ft.; also basement same size; with rear factory 7000 sq. ft.; light, airy; suitable light manufacturing or warehouse; freight elevator, reasonable. 1104-1105 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Flatbush 0787.

COUNTRY ESTATE
Aton Belmont Hill, seven miles from Boston. Land, almost four acres; house, stone, first unit, with very large rooms. Priced near $20,000, or will rent furnished to suitable couple. Write or call Owner, A. D. OWEN, 504 Ward St., Newton Center. Center Newton 1076.

FOR SALE—High-class, well-established boarding house for sale; best residential section of Stamford, Conn. Long lease. Write 71 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "Y" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 735 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—The line that wins and holds customers; genuine steel engraved; 40% commission; portfolio of samples and your own cards free. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM, 297 Congress, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

HENRY C. BRUBAKER
of SCARSDALE
Offers Personal Service to those desiring to locate or invest in
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Tel. 9865 White Plains

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To buy small house, large yard, trees; village within 60 miles of New York City. State price; no agents. Box H-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RESORTS

THE GARDEN ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE OSCAWANA, Peekskill P. O., N. Y., in the Putnam Co. hills, is an admirable place for your vacation or week-end; accommodates 40; modern rooms; good home cooking; weekly $22 and up.

A COUNTRY ESTATE near Asbury accommodating 50; rest, recreation; special September rates, booklet. SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. Redbank 283.

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THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 350-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Clean, attractive, outside rooms; double or single; reasonable; kitchen privileges. Kenmore 6895.

BOSTON—Single front room; private family; $7 per week. Peterborough St. KENmore 7730.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Beautiful room for business couple, Christian Scientists preferred; private home; garden; 3 minutes L. R. T.; 509 East 34th. Telephone Ingersoll 10096.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms. Private home. Hotel service. Butterfield 1358. Near churches.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Within 5 minutes of Harvard Square, large airy rooms with shower and bath; unfurnished $45 per month; furnished at small additional charge. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Room in or near Cambridge, Mass. with Christian Scientists preferred. Boarding houses please do not reply. Address HERBERT B. NICHOLS, Mohawk Lodges, Huntington, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN (21 years)—Technical education, executive ability, business and mechanical experience, offers services in any capacity. HAROLD MICHEL, 1560 West 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARE OF ESTATE or janitor work by middle-aged American. Best references. FRED SMITH, 45 Porter Rd., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 3322-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEAT, capable woman desires work as housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred. Middlesex 6630-J. MRS. JENKINS, 133 Langdon Ave., Watertown, Mass.

Excellent housekeeper, cook, intelligent, refined, would keep house for lady; also useful in large house in various capacities. Box S-43, The Christian Science Monitor 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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STUDENT designer wishes connection with high-class dress house. Able to sketch and make complete garment. Willing to be of service in any capacity. RUTH DIEFENBACH, 11 72nd Drive, Forest Hills, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H.; White Mountains—Home cooking, fresh vegetables, electricity, bath, bathing, fishing; booklet. Campton 24-23.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined loving service. MRS. FRED J. BEE.

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N. Y. C., 103d. 250 West—Desirable 1 and 2-room apartments with bath, $17.50 weekly and up. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300

WANTED

WANTED—To find home for lost unclaimed Fox Terrier pup; partly Whippet; tan and white. X-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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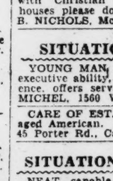

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CONNECTICUT

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: LORD MELBOURNE.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English statesman and one of the Prime Ministers of the reign of Queen Victoria. Born William Lamb, second son of the first Viscount Melbourne, there came to him naturally position, wealth and power. He received the education due one of his rank—at Eton and at Cambridge University; he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Granted birth, beauty and intellect, it needed little effort for him to achieve political prominence. He was early in Parliament, where, it is recorded, he kept his own counsel, spoke seldom, and occasionally voted against the dictates of his party. For a time he was Irish Secretary, then, having succeeded to his father's title and taken his seat as a peer of England, he became Home Secretary in the Grey ministry of 1830. When, because of difficulties which had arisen in connection with the Irish policy, the Grey ministry resigned, Lord Melbourne stepped nonchalantly into the position of Prime Minister as though he had known all the while that the place was awaiting him.

To be sure, the Melbourne ministry did not last long, for the Irish question remained unsolved. But the Peel government which followed was short-lived, too, and with its resignation in 1835 came Lord Melbourne's chance to form a second government. The path was somewhat stony; for Melbourne's majority in the House of Commons was small and he had won the King's animosity. In all probability, that second government would have failed had not the King suddenly faded from the picture in favor of a young girl Queen, Victoria. Upon that momentous day was the life of the second Lord Melbourne strangely altered. From a man of the world, clever, cynical, brilliant, a tremendous scholar and politically an opportunist, he was transformed into the daily companion and intimate advisor of a young girl of 18. For Victoria was captivated by the personality of her Prime Minister and looked to him in all things.

Only a few hours after Victoria had been apprised of her succession to the throne, Lord Melbourne presented himself for a first conference with his sovereign. It was the beginning of innumerable visits. Lord Melbourne had to tame his manners and speech into conformity with the new standards then set up at Court. He rode with the Queen in the Park, he occupied the seat at her left at Court banquets, he was constantly at her side—this man of 58 who had already been three years Prime Minister of England. History accords him praise in that he did not abuse the extravagant confidence of the young Queen, and did not overstep the bounds of respectful intimacy; but was truly devoted to Victoria, teaching her many sound maxims of government which stood her in good stead throughout the long years which followed. Still largely because of the Irish difficulties, Melbourne's ministry resigned in 1839; but Peel, whom the Queen disliked, refused to return to power, and, against his better judgment, Lord Melbourne yielded to royal persuasion and resumed office. It was ended by an enforced resignation when, later, Parliament reconvened. But never did Queen Victoria have another Prime Minister whom she so trusted and admired.

A Word a Day

Repercussion

We frequently read that certain events have had international "repercussions." The thought conveyed is that the incidents, usually of political significance, have certain consequent effects or reverberations in other places. For instance, the disavowal of a nation's debts would affect to a certain extent not only the nations to which it owed money, but the countries to which they in turn were in debt.

The word is derived from the Latin *repercussio*, a combination of *re*, "again," and *percussio*, "a striking," the latter being compounded of *per*, "thoroughly," and *quatere*, "to shake."

The word is used occasionally to express a driving or forcing back, as, "the repercussion of waves from the sea wall"; and is also encountered in the study of music, where it designates the reiteration of a tone or chord. One of the most familiar uses is to describe the reflection of sound, as, "the repercussions of the cannon's roar boomed back and forth across the valley."

Re-per-cus'-sion is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled ree-per-kush'-un, *ee* as in *feet*, *e* as in *maker*, first *u* as in *up*, second as in *circus*.

"The Kellogg pact should operate to silence the repercussions of any warlike gesture."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

THERE is not enough darkness in the world to put out the light of even one small candle.—ANON.

Odds and Ends

Wild Life Reservations

The wild life reservations in the United States, if combined, would cover the areas of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Industrial Alcohol

The largest single use for industrial alcohol in the United States is in the radiators of automobiles, about 35 per cent of the 100,000,000 gallons legitimately produced being used for this purpose.

A Paper Loss

During the solar eclipse last spring it is estimated that 384,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per square mile were lost by the earth—energy which would require $11,000,000 worth of electrical current to duplicate.

Community Dining Rooms

Soviet Russia is training an army of cooks to operate the huge communal dining rooms which are fast displacing the home kitchens as well as the small restaurants.

Cold Spot

One of the coldest spots in the world is in Soncy, Tex., at the laboratory of the United States Bureau of Mines, where helium for inflating dirigibles and balloons is produced, this requiring a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

Start Now

The sum of $90 a month saved and invested at 6 per cent, compounded semiannually, would in 25 years produce a capital of $61,975.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Way to Help

Chicago

AUNT NANCY and Uncle Joe are in really desperate circumstances, but there doesn't seem to be a thing we can do about it for they will not accept charity."

This excerpt from a letter written to a Chicago business man bothered him very much. He remembered a happy summer spent in the home of this kindly couple. He recalled horseback rides with Uncle Joe, hot biscuits made by Aunt Nancy, and with these memories came a sincere desire that the way might be opened whereby he could be of service to them.

One morning as he started to his office he felt strangely moved to go to the little town in Indiana where the couple lived. The argument that he was too busy, and that it would be impossible to leave his office right at that time was put down, and the next afternoon found him in Aunt Nancy and Uncle Joe's old-fashioned parlor.

They were delighted to see him and eager to hear about his home and family. During the visit he noticed some pieces of old furniture, pieces which as a boy he had never noticed. He asked Aunt Nancy, in a joking way, why she didn't "cash in" to some antique dealer. She gravely replied, "We have thought of that but we can't bear to let that furniture go out of our family."

Instantly he knew this was his opportunity, so he asked if she would consider selling a few pieces to him. After asking him if he wanted them for his own home she said she would be glad for him to have a few pieces. He insisted on paying what Uncle Joe said was a "ree-diculous" price.

When he returned the next day to Chicago he freely said that he had enjoyed one of the most profitable trips of his career.

In Lighter Vein

Confirmed

"Now, Frank," said the teacher, "you may spell kitten."

"K-i-i-t-t-e-n," he slowly spelled.

"No, no!" exclaimed the teacher, "'kitten' hasn't two 'i's'."

"Well, ours has," replied the small observer.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Passing Show

Workman (repairing school-room floor): "There's about a couple o' dozen of yer canes under 'ere, sir."

Cutting Humor

"How are things with you?" the knife grinder's friend asked.

"Splendid," was the answer, "everything's as dull as can be."—*Children's Newspaper.*

Rehearsed

Caller: "Is the boss in?"

New Office Boy: "Are you a salesman, bill collector, or a friend of his?"

Caller: "I am all three."

New Office Boy: "He is in a business conference. He is out of town. Step in and see him."

Not So Bad At That

Customer: "But doesn't that engine make a lot of noise?"

Secondhand Car Dealer: "Yes—but just remember! You can't hear any advice that is given from the back seat!"

Habit

New Prisoner: "Warder, I'd like to write to my young lady to say I've arrived safely. Can I have a picture post card of the prison?"—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

Just the Scraps

Neighbor (to Mrs. Jones): "Oh, would you mind putting your scraps out for our cat while we are away? But please don't put yourself out."

Benefactor

Policeman: "This man was setting fire to a billboard!"

Judge: "Ummm—well, we'll give him another chance."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This noon I peeped into the dinning room and the Boss and Uncle George each had what looked like a big bone and they were gnawing on them at a great rate!
Oh Boy! How it did make my mouth water!
And I could hardly wait until our dinner was brought to us—
But fiddlesticks—when it finally arrived, there was no sign of a bone in it!
"Aw," ol' Jerry said, "you probably saw them gnawing on an ear of corn—I got fooled that way once myself"

Brevities

Judge: The pages of that new book, entitled "Making Money in the Stock Market," are printed, we presume, without margins.

Montreal Star: A correspondent wants to know if an amateur can take good photographs. The answer's in the negative.

Indianapolis News: If some of those tiny new model automobiles had handles on the back they'd be fine to take the baby for an airing.

Congregationalist: Restaurant version—One man's meat is another man's croquette.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Germany in Quest of Stability

SINCE the sudden dissolution of the Reichstag on July 18, which sent the members home to spend the summer months minus the railway passes that normally would have improved their holiday tours, Germany has plunged into an election campaign the gravity of which reminds the young Republic that the great national effort needed to establish a sound democratic government is not yet at an end.

For the moment, Germany's ship of state bears the outward appearance of a rather more rudderless condition than at any of the crucial moments of its first decade of democracy. The recent eleventh anniversary celebration of the Weimar Constitution found the flags in the windows as far from unanimity as the editorials in the daily press.

The multiplicity of parties, as usual, is a leading source of discontent. This system, often serious enough under the monarchy, has, under Reichstag rule, come near paralyzing all legislative action. Such inexpeditious handling of the nation's business is distasteful to the naturally efficient German people, a fact which probably accounts for the singular equanimity with which the nation received the Chancellor's coup d'état.

Nevertheless, the weakening of confidence in parliamentary government brought about by these circumstances constitutes a real danger which the Republic has now to face. The peril takes concrete shape in the sudden impetus given to the various extremist elements. It enables Adolf Hitler, leader of the Fascist Steel Helmet organization, to declare in his "avalanche of enlightenment," to the tune of 34,000 meetings a month, that the Constitution is unworkable. It gives the Communists material for a counter "avalanche" along similar lines, while Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, is pointing to the "punitive scourge" of the Young plan as the Reichstag's main achievement. And members of the industrialist German People's Party have gone so far as to assert that President von Hindenburg and the Cabinet could between them drive the machinery as well without the assistance of a multipartied Reichstag.

Meanwhile the bourgeois parties, aiming at a coalition of moderates, appear to be finding little encouragement and making little progress. Their efforts are scarcely helped by the marked tendency of the more youthful voters to abandon their faith in the struggling Reichstag and to heed the more vibrant call of the extremists, whether Fascist or Communist, both of which groups are further assisted by the prevailing trade depression and unemployment.

But it is easy to overestimate the perils of the situation. Many of the visible forces at work may seem disruptive. But the German people is possessed of an underlying stability of character that rarely fails to appear at the crucial test. This stability has shown itself at several critical elections in the last eleven years; it showed itself when Hugenberg found only some 6,000,000 out of 41,500,000 voters to support his anti-Young plan referendum, and in the present campaign it has still to be reckoned with. Moreover, Germany is happy in its popular hero and national champion, and that champion is neither Hitler nor Hugenberg, but President von Hindenburg, who stands squarely behind parliamentary government.

Is There Too Much Sport?

AMERICA and Britain are both suffering at the moment from too much vicarious sport. Thinking men are watching, with a blend of mild amusement and gentle regret, the relative smallness of the number who play cricket, baseball, football, tennis and other games in the open air, and the huge sizes of the multitudes who are only spectators. Few play. Many watch.

And beyond and around these there are greater multitudes who do not even watch. They are the learned pundits. They read the artificial, semi-frenzied headlines and descriptions in certain evening newspapers and become so many wise-acre gramophones of sport information. How shortsighted and bereft of reason, they will say, with a knowing shake of the head, was the Selection Committee in putting in Robinson! Why, anyone, they will add, knew that Jones would have knocked more wickets down or sent the ball more gayly aviating to the boundaries of the greensward!

The question is being asked at dinner tables, at clubs, and in newspapers, "Is there too much sport?" Test matches, Wimbledon tennis (where at times seats can hardly be obtained for money), golf championships, boat races, national and international, on the sweet sweep of the River Thames, the hero worship of a few winners with bat, tennis racquet, motorcycle, and golf club—these recently have become a sort of obsession with a large portion of the people.

Yet it would not be adequate or right to answer "Yes" to the question, "Is there too much sport?" It is not so much an excess of sport as an excess of spectatorship. Thought goes back gratefully to the memory of the English poet of a century or two ago who sang in words something like these:

> And all the village train, from labor free,
> Led up their sports beneath the village tree.

That is the gist of the matter. In a densely urbanized age, mechanized, industrialized and rationalized, the value of sport is greater than ever, and the necessary playing fields are harder to obtain. It is all to the good that this discussion is going on among the city-pent concerning the domination of sport. The growth of town populations makes the opportunity difficult. But more can be done to facilitate participation, and if games can be kept in their true perspective there is not "too much sport."

The "Sheepskin" Grows in Popularity

THE United States office of education of the Department of the Interior recently announced the results of a statistical survey of the 1076 universities, colleges and professional schools of the country. Rather than discovering a decline in the enrollment of these academic institutions, as had been predicted, this survey revealed evidences of a steady advance in college attendance, an advance which there seems every reason to believe will be equally manifested in the new term soon to open. It was reported by the office of education that there had been an increase at the rate of 100,000 students per biennium since 1920 in the enrollment of the schools falling within the scope of the Government's survey.

The total enrollment in these schools was seen to be 868,793, this number including 533,038 men and 335,755 women. Nor does this huge figure include the more than 50,000 students attending preparatory schools. Nor does it include the 239,570 students enrolled in various summer schools, nor the 5733 enrolled in short winter courses, nor the 297,451 enrolled in extension and correspondence courses. These figures together make a veritable army of 1,500,000 aspiring young people in preparatory schools and beyond who are eager to equip themselves for the tasks of citizenship. The total number of these students includes not a few who would be registered in both a college and summer school, but allowing for this duplication there still remains considerably more than 1,000,000 persons in the United States, young and old, who are preparing themselves in institutions of higher learning to keep faith with the future.

Forty years ago there was an enrollment of 121,942 students of college grade, or 2.43 per cent of the young people of the four single age groups of nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two. Some idea of the growing popularity of the college is seen by a study of the steady rise in the percentage of these age groups in quest of the coveted "sheepskin." In 1905, 3.03 per cent of those of college age were enrolled in college courses; in 1915, 4.16 per cent; in 1920, 6.32 per cent; in 1922, 7.51 per cent; in 1924, 9.03 per cent; in 1926, 10.41 per cent, and in 1928, 11.77 per cent.

These figures bear eloquent testimony to the high intellectual purpose of young America. As long as the "sheepskin" is sought after by so many hundreds of thousands of tomorrow's citizens there need be no misgivings regarding the future of American democracy. This does not mean that there will not be changes in the social, economic and cultural habits of the people. There will be—many of them. It means, however, that these changes will be brought about under the direction of men and women who are intellectually capable of solving the perplexing problems that are part and parcel of a democratically governed people.

Regularizing Fee-Splitting

WHILE medical fee-splitting has been indulged in more or less generally for years, it is perhaps just as well that the practice has now been openly acknowledged as justifiable, because thereby it can at least be examined in a way that has been extremely difficult if not impossible heretofore. The practice is that under which general medical practitioners receive commissions from surgeons for work that is turned their way.

It is the medical economics committee of the American Medical Editors' Association which has issued a report directly facing the situation and attempting to place the practice upon an ethical basis. If the system is to continue, and the opinion of the committee is that all the preaching against it is a useless gesture, it would certainly seem far better to have the practice regulated than to have it operating under cover.

A primary question that arises in connection with fee-splitting is concerning its most obvious evils. And the committee makes no attempt to throw a cloak over them, classifying them under two main heads. These are the recommending of unnecessary operations in order to receive a commission, and the intrusting of both necessary and unnecessary operations to incompetent surgeons, who are willing to pay a particularly large commission to the physician recommending them. These facts may not make particularly pleasing reading, perhaps, but the committee's frankness in thus exposing them cannot but be admired. It appears, moreover, that the latter abuse is more generally met than the former.

What, then, are the committee's recommendations, the facts being as thus disclosed? Basically, they resolve themselves into a proposal that fee-splitting be made a formal and open practice. On the final statement submitted to the patient under this arrangement, the fees of the general practitioner and the surgeon would both be itemized. The publicity—a pitiless publicity it would be in many cases—would, the committee believes, serve to check the evils mentioned.

Whether this would actually prove to be the case in the long run probably only time could tell. What the final judgment of the public will be toward the practice itself, when the facts reported by the committee gain greater publicity, it will be interesting to observe. Meanwhile the effort to correct the more flagrant abuses connected therewith is a step in the right direction.

Rebuilding the Mansion House

CHANGE, which has had the whole City of London in its grip for more than a decade, has at last laid claim to the most traditional of London's buildings, and the exalted person of the Lord Mayor himself will soon be constrained, for the first time in 200 years, to be content with temporary lodgings like the meanest of the city's officials. For the Mansion House, begun in 1739 and fourteen years abuilding, is to be reconstructed.

It is not, however, the reconstruction of the Lord Mayor's historic residence that characterizes most the break with tradition. The famous banquets, it is true, are still laid out on fixed occasions in the Egyptian Hall on the lavish scale that custom ordains. British Prime Ministers, too, though their thoughts may at times revert to Disraeli's confessed distaste of delivering orations at a Lord Mayor's banquet, still take the nation and, through the radio, the world at large into their confidence on affairs of state by reserving their most important declarations of policy for the Mansion House.

The reconstructed Mansion House, however, is to have an enlarged room attached to its kitchen for the making and baking of cakes, for the Lord Mayor of London still prefers his cakes home made. Also the strong room, which keeps the civic plate consisting mostly of many kinds of Victorian cutlery, but including also the famous Pearl Sword given to the City of London by Queen Elizabeth, is to be made stronger and larger, for the Mansion House collection of plate apparently is continually replenished by presentations to retiring Lord Mayors.

One thing the present rebuilding of the Mansion House will certainly accomplish, it will definitely put an end to the proposals to pull down the historic building because of the great value of its site. The Lord Mayor of London, it may be confidently predicted, will continue to reside for the brief term of his office at the Mansion House.

Making the Red Man Self-Sustaining

THE plan for making the Indian "a self-sustaining, self-respecting American citizen just as rapidly as this can be brought about," as outlined by Charles J. Rhoads, head of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, in a report to President Hoover, is a hopeful, promising and practical one.

Naturally its keynote is education. This does not mean merely a limited drilling in the three R's. On this point Commissioner Rhoads says:

> The program of Indian education and the courses of study offered in our Indian schools are being modified and expanded so as to place increasingly greater emphasis on education of a practical and vocational character so that upon completion of the prescribed courses the Indian boy or girl may be fitted to take his or her place in the life of the nation, whether as an industrial worker, an agriculturist, a teacher, clerk or in some other of the innumerable ways in which American citizens earn their living.

Modern education is giving increased attention to the natural proclivities of children. In the case of the Indians even greater recognition should be given to their traditional culture and native ability, for they have something of value to contribute that should be developed, not lost. Many have natural talents. In the Hopi it is pottery making, in the Navajo it is weaving; some tribes are natural farmers, others have mechanical ability. All are intelligent in spite of many handicaps. Happily the new government program intends not only to develop this natural ability, but to aid further by facilitating the marketing of the product. On this point the report says:

> The stimulation of production of Indian handicraft, such as pottery, baskets, rugs and jewelry, will go far toward the independent support of a number of Indians, especially in the Southwest, and it is hoped that some plan may be worked out to facilitate the marketing of Indian-made articles and to guarantee to the buying public that the articles which they may purchase through some selling agency which the Government will control, or which may be backed by the Government, are actual products of Indian handicraft.

The report is quite comprehensive. It outlines the pressing need for increased appropriations, that the teaching force may be reorganized, a reform long since recognized as necessary; it urges decentralization by placing more responsibility on those in the field, thus cutting endless red tape; and it proposes legislation to free suitable land to the Indians thus to better enable them to cultivate profitably, to make certain financial reimbursements, to increase allotments for food and clothing, to provide employment for the Indian after he is trained, and to stop his exploitation as an amusement attraction.

Finally, further encouragement for the program is assured in the announcement that a professor of anthropology and adviser on Indian extension work at Cornell is to assist in formulating a national educational program for the Indians.

With the wealth of material in the previously conducted government surveys, among them the latest comprehensive Meriam report to draw from, and an Administration that earnestly desires to meet the problem, the prospects appear to be excellent. Such a program, intelligently and sincerely pursued and with exploitation eliminated, promises a happier day for the American Indian. But to complete its success the welcoming attitude of the white brothers is fully as important as the willing attitude of the red man.

Editorial Notes

That a true understanding of the problems of other nations, resulting in an increased tendency toward peace, can best be developed by including in the elementary educational systems such subjects or treatment of subjects as will give this international outlook, is the contention of Cecil Delisle Burns of the University of Glasgow at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. The trouble is that many who think likewise thus far have seemingly failed to put their thoughts into practice. Nationalistic prejudice—which must not be confused with patriotism—obviously should first be eliminated.

The New Mexico Highway Journal estimates that the electric nail-picker used by the State to clean its roads saved motorists $267,000 on tire repairs as well as the delay blow-outs would have caused. Such care goes a long way toward making modern high-speed highways safe. A blow-out might cause a loss much more serious than either the money or the time.

The Pathfinder lists as "the best joke of the week" the statement of the American Research Foundation that a person can eat "well" on $3.43 a week! Yet many a struggling young worker has found it no "joke" to attempt to do this very thing.

De Mar, marathoner, raced thirty-eight miles the other day to make a speech. Some may see herein a hint that a man is always heard in the long run.

Political candidates overlook one essential of good roads when they mar the scenery with placards which promise to improve them.

The Antinis Spruce Up

THE Antinis are my favorite green grocer. Grammatically, that may not seem possible. But the Antinis, like the famous Dumas trio, are "all for one, and one for all," and to speak of them—all six of them—in any other way implies an individual detachment that does not exist.

There is, first of all, Mrs. Antini. Round, dark Mrs. Antini, whose fingers sometimes find an extra handful of cherries for you after your pound has been fairly weighed. Then there are the sons Antini, the husky one and the youth, and the two daughters—one by marriage to the older son. In the background of the shop sits Mr. Antini. His day is over at an hour when it has started for most of us. Up at 3 each morning to go to market, he is satisfied to occupy a seat of dim authority for the rest of the day, except when Grandson Antini is brought onto the scene. Then Mr. Antini is no longer dim. His voice, like that of each of the others, expands into its native emotional volume.

Grandson Antini, being in no sense an outsider, necessitates a brief correction in statistics. The Antinis, strictly speaking, are seven. Although a person of scarcely three months' knowledge of anything, Grandson Antini has already learned to pick out the finest, ripest tomatoes with his unwinking brown-black eyes, and, moreover, to take that friendly interest in strangers which is so important a part of the Antini code.

* * *

The Antinis are a generous family. They buy massively, hence they offer a wide selection. They grant you an unmarred freedom in discovering what you deem the most suitable products for your table. They overturn the contents of the boxes of berries with gracious assurance before your eyes, or else they explain the absence of that commodity from their shop by saying that they have been to market early that morning, adding: "No gooda ber-ries, today!"

They burrow for long moments in the lettuce bin for a solid head. Their arithmetical mistakes, which are not infrequent, are usually in your favor. They work hard. That, in a street where fruit and vegetables bloom in almost every other window, is a necessary corollary to their thriving business, and they have one advantage over the others. They are specialists, while the green groceries in the other shops are only a side line.

At least that was true until the Gatti Market appeared.

This name appeared one day on the windows of a hitherto vacant establishment just two doors away from the Antinis. Soon the counters inside were hastily erected. A stand was placed in front of each window, outside. The new proprietors and their foodstuffs arrived. The latter, with a fresh-from-the-country look about it, was grouped into attractive displays.

It was a bold maneuver. Intent, obvious: to outdo the Antinis in the nicer points of the green grocery business.

One should not be sentimental about one's marketing, of course, but I found myself growing unhappily regretful over the advent of this new competitor. The Antinis, by hard work and adaptable disposition, had earned success. It was but natural, perhaps, for someone with similar ambitions to follow in their footsteps. After all, the neighborhood was populous, and why limit business?

* * *

But these thoughts were not satisfying. Each time I passed the Gatti Market, I saw some sign of progress, some fresh detail of showmanship that was undeniably effective. The place had the shine of newness. The Antini establishment, on the other hand, might have been almost 100 years old, judging from a certain mellow atmosphere and Mrs. Antini's old-world clothes, if nothing else! The Gatti Market was much smaller and for this reason offered a more workable plan to its proprietors, who proved to be a man and his wife—a sharp-eyed woman who ran to the door at the merest glance bestowed upon her fruits outside.

"Yes, yes. What will you have?"

To this she would add an excited smile, which somehow added to the impression that her approach was more like an alarm than a genuine offer of service.

But it was evident that the tiny shop was to do an up-to-date business. The proprietors, for one thing, could speak English; while the Antinis—the older ones—scarcely spoke at all. The Gatti Market windows showed a multiplicity of neatly colored signs, fresh each morning, announcing welcome bits of news about bargains in garden peas, bantam corn, newly arrived honeydews. The newcomers arranged their asparagus symmetrically, after tying each tall sheaf with a bright red tape. Mr. Gatti donned a workmanlike coat of some light, washable material. On the whole, the shop had an upstanding trimness that the Antinis had never, in the rapidly passing days, found it necessary or possible to achieve.

To these comparatively aggressive methods of attracting attention, the Gatti Market added an almost irresistible touch. It sold more cheaply than did the Antinis.

* * *

It soon became a habit to linger in front of their appetizing, colorful displays, which offered a worthwhile saving to the investor. Sentiment still bore heavily in favor of the Antinis. Loyalty moved me steadily on, again and again. I remembered the remark of a friend of mine who once said that any independent grocer of today who could survive the chain-store era deserved support, even at a sacrifice by persons like herself. My friend is an idealist, but capable of a kindness that goes to the extreme in making itself practical; and her words came back now. The intent was the same, even if the Gatti Market was not a chain store.

But one day, when asparagus was a forbidden luxury elsewhere, I bought. The offer at the Gatti Market was too appealing. The asparagus, as it turned out, was very good.

I was not entirely joyous over the discovery. If the asparagus had been inferior, the result—in one respect—would have been more to my liking. I could have held up the Antinis as an example for quality.

What would become of them, I asked myself, if this went on? The Gatti Market was becoming more crowded every day, the Antini establishment, emptier. What would become of Mrs. Antini, whose charming brown eyes knew so well how to spell the friendliness that she would have been unable to convey "in English"? What would become of Grandson Antini, heir to a million (at least) ripe and faultless tomatoes? Another shop on another street? Perhaps.

The next day I would be resolute. I would buy at the Antinis. I would avoid passing their splendid rival until after I had shopped.

* * *

But when I arrived at the Antinis', I stood wide-eyed and as incapable of speech as Mrs. Antini herself. The Antinis, it was evident, were sprucing up. Window posters, lettered in vivid blue and pink, told of exclusive bargains in string beans, pineapples, artichokes. Cheap, all of them!

Inside the shop, the movement had penetrated. Oranges had achieved the structural dignity of the pyramid. As I stepped in, the celery was being "arranged." A smiling Antini came to my side to serve me. No Antini could become aggressive, but there was a new prevalence of alertness that one could not mistake. I looked up with an incredible quickness, half wondering, half fearing that Mr. Antini had donned a frock coat. But he sat there, in the shirt of familiar blue, trotting his wide-awake grandson on his knee.

I hurried out, delighted. As I passed the Gatti Market, the proprietor's wife came through the door like a light March wind.

"Yes, yes," she demanded, "what will you have?"

I shook my head, moving my arm to gain a snugger hold on my parcels. There was no need for stopping, even to look. . . .

The Gatti Market is no longer there. The proprietors stayed but a few weeks. But two doors away from where they used to be, business is as good as it ever was. The Antinis, I must confess, are my favorite green grocer.

M. K.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Controlling Traffic Hazards

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a solution to the speed problem in the operation of motor vehicles, both business and pleasure, and it is, in my opinion, this:

The streets, avenues and highways of the communities are patrolled by policemen on foot; if the various communities established the same practice by having the motorcycle police patrol the highways, not now and then, but night and day continuously, there would, I believe, be fewer accidents, and speeding would be minimized, if not altogether done away with.

As an illustration, on one evening recently I drove from Westport, Conn., to Mamaroneck, N. Y., and all along this route only one officer was to be seen—in Greenwich, Conn.

Again, another way of overcoming speeding would be for the motorcycle policeman not to hide behind some bush or hidden road, but to come out in the open. Seeing him in evidence would control the speed hog and the road hog from taking advantage over others.

Also, a law should be passed compelling all motortrucks, especially the through travelers, to use the extreme right side of the road. It is a wonder to me that the authorities have not long since seen the need of this.

Still another point, and this should be strictly obeyed: No one not being licensed should be permitted to take the wheel and drive in traffic. It is a marvel why parents (who should know better) permit children under age to drive, not only while alone, but in company.

We need reform in these directions, and let us look forward that the different citizens in the villages, city, state and nation will see that this is done.

In conclusion, anyone who turns out from a curb, or in anywise turns his car from a given position should be compelled to show by signal that a move is contemplated. Recently in Scarsdale, N. Y., an open car, containing four or five persons, turned suddenly from the direct course to a parking space on the left center of the road without giving to the car following the slightest opportunity to protect itself from crashing into the other car—a contingency which was avoided by the narrowest margin only.

New York, N. Y. NATHAN H. WEIL.

Prohibition as a Dane Sees It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What about the American abroad? Does he respect the Constitution of his country? Is he endeavoring to give evidence of the sincerity and deep purpose which paved the way for a constitutional amendment which would eventually, if not immediately, bar the evils of drinking from his country?

All the world is watching America and Americans with respect to the working of its law of prohibition. It is therefore not too much to say that the example of Americans abroad, and especially of American embassy and consular officials, as also representatives of ranking American commercial firms residing abroad, has a great deal to do with the opinion formed by the peoples of the rest of the world as to the practicality and success of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The fact is that irresponsible disrespect of the law of prohibition by Americans abroad tends to the lowering of the universal respect for their country as a whole, and gives weight to the charges of materialism, greed, hypocrisy and selfishness too frequently given utterance by the press and individuals of other countries against the United States and its people.

In a still deeper sense, the worst thing is that the American abroad who breaks and disregards the Constitution of his country—under whose laws and protection he still remains after all—fails to give evidence of a faith based on simplicity and right endeavors, which has carried his country through the most severe trials always by the aid of moral and spiritual leadership and deep purposes.

The fundamental reason for the world-wide interest in the American law of prohibition is its universal appeal. It strikes at the roots of an old evil in all nations. Never before did any nation dare to adopt so sweeping and far-reaching a law and set it before its people. Never did a law call for so much sincerity and faith and individual morale.

No American citizen, whether at home or abroad, can afford to neglect his plain duty to his country and, in a larger sense, to the world. He should be grateful for this privilege.

Copenhagen, Den. S. DUVA.

Public Utilities and Paved Streets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When seeing some public or private utilities company, water, gas, electric, etc., digging up paved city streets, often leaving them but badly repaired or unrepaired, one cannot help but wonder if the alley, rather than the street, is not the place for these works.

It would seem that these works in the alley would serve the same number of homes, on both sides of the alley rather than on both sides of the street, and would save the pavements from being temporarily or permanently damaged.

Chicago, Ill. EDWARD G. CARTER.

"When Dad Reads Aloud"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I certainly did like the editorial, "When Dad Reads Aloud," in the Monitor of July 14. I, too, have some memories of hearing the classics read aloud. I am one of those who love the home circle, which now seems so nearly obsolete. The classics seem to have gone out of date also with the passing of this happy circle.

It has seemed to be the style during the last few years to decry these finer, beautiful things, calling them old-fashioned and "mid-Victorian." But I really wonder whether we have gained anything in our modern rush after "things" that could adequately take their place. When the pendulum begins to swing back—as it ought to soon—perhaps we may want some of the "old-fashioned" things again.

Boston, Mass. G. M. L.

Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To keep your correspondents' ball rolling which started its bewildering career in the Monitor of July 25, and with humble acknowledgments to Messrs. Seven, Eight and Nine "Thats"-Together, I beg to offer the tenth:

He said that: that that "that"—that "that," that that "that" that is better placed, annuls—must be deleted.

New York, N. Y. A. LEP.